

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

August 20, 1919

\$1.50 per Year



HARVEST TIME

Circulation over 65,000 Weekly

MIDLAND COAL

The standard heat unit adopted in coal tests is what is known as British Terminal Units. (B.T.U's).

There is only one way to buy coal—get the greatest number of b.t.u's for every dollar, commensurate with quick ignition and staying power. Besides being high in volatile matter and fixed carbon Midland coal contains 11,120 b.t.u's in every pound of coal.



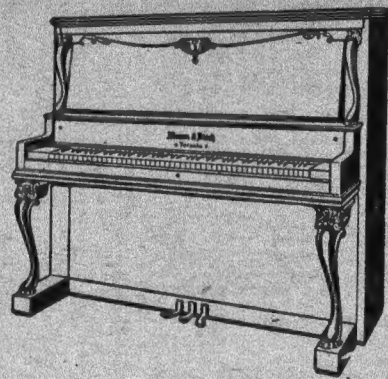
Address enquiries to

**MIDLAND COLLIERIES
LTD.**

MIDLANDVALE, ALBERTA

or

**THE J. B. ANDERSON COAL CO.
DRUMHELLER - - ALBERTA**



Why a Mason & Risch Piano?

Because 50 years' experience has produced in the Mason & Risch a quality piano and our "Factory to Home" selling policy gives you the lowest possible price. Easy terms also if desired.

YOU can get the best music out of a Mason & Risch piano because the best work of the master builder goes into it.

Possibly you cannot play—but like music in the home—then buy a player-piano. You can play any class of music you desire. Possibly a Victrola would be more to your taste? We have them at \$34 and upwards. Write us for our free illustrated booklet.

Our list of bargains in Pianos, player pianos and organs of many makes, taken in exchange for our own instruments may interest you? Write for it.

THE HOME OF THE VICTROLA
EVERY STYLE—EVERY PRICE

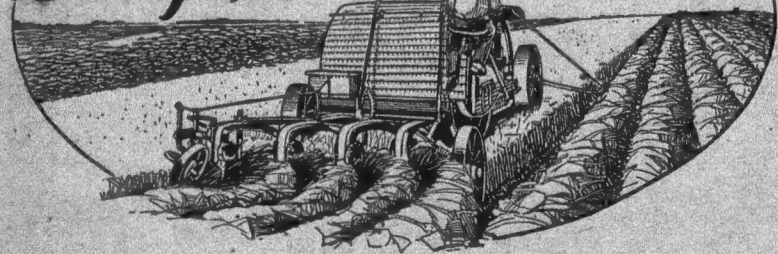
AND THOUSANDS OF RECORDS
FOR YOU TO SELECT FROM

Mason & Risch
Limited

300 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

Also at Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Moose Jaw,
Regina, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Nelson.

The "GRAY" turns Deep, Even Furrows



There are four classes of farmers we would like to meet:—

FEATURES:

54-inch driving drum.
18 H.P. at draw-bar.
36 H.P. at belt.
All working parts enclosed and running in oil bath.
Greatest traction surface.
An illustrated booklet full of details. Write for it.

1. The farmer who has just started up and who is considering adding a tractor to his outfit.
2. The farmer who has a tractor but who would like a larger one.
3. The farmer who is dissatisfied with his tractor, who has unusual soil conditions to contend with, who is spending too much on upkeep and repairs.
4. To the farmer who is satisfied.

To each of these classes of farmers the Gray has an individual message.

We would like to get in touch with you. The Gray is best recommended by its operators.

Gray Tractor Co. of Canada Limited

307-309 ELECTRIC RAILWAY CHAMBERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Don't Buy a Pig in a Poke!

See Your Purchase before Parting with Your Money

When you are told that you can't get quality and workmanship in a tire that is sold at a cut-rate price, you are being misled.

To prove this we will ship to your address on approval, c.o.d., all express charges paid, any size of tire you order, giving you the opportunity of thoroughly examining them before deciding to purchase. If you are not satisfied with the quality and the exceptional opportunity offered you to save money, we ask you to return the tires at our expense. Could any offer be fairer?

Ask yourself whether it would pay us to ship out inferior goods and have them constantly returned as unsatisfactory.

Thousands of satisfied customers throughout the Dominion have benefited by our cut-rate prices.

Size	Plain	Non-skid	Tubes
30x34	\$14.25	\$16.50	\$2.75
32x34	14.50	17.00	4.30
31x4	17.50	25.50	5.35
32x4	14.00	23.50	5.55
33x4	24.60	28.00	5.70
34x4	25.40	30.00	6.00

All other sizes at cut rates. You can't tire us asking for quotations.

Clover Leaf Non-skid Tires, Fully Guaranteed

30x34	\$16.50	31x4	\$25.50
33x4	28.00	34x4	30.00

Clover Leaf Tires carry the manufacturer's guarantee, and will be adjusted on a basis of 4,000 miles' service.

Security Tire Sales Co.
516 Yonge St., Toronto

IF YOU DO NOT SEE WHAT YOU WANT advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank, or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.

Associate Editors: W. J. HEALY, E. D. COLQUETTE, JOHN W. WARD, E. A. LLOYD and MARY P. McCALLUM.

Authorized by the Postmaster General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man.

Vol. XII.

August 20, 1919.

No. 34.

SUBSCRIPTION and ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg city, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions, \$3.50 per year. Single copies, 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display: 30c., 35c. and 40c. per agate line. Livestock Display: 25c. per agate line. Classified: 7c. per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made.

For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 750. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair."

A full line of Gasoline Engines, Wind mills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue G. Address:—

H. CATER, Dept. G, BRANDON, MAN.

Watch Repairing

EXPERT SERVICE
MODERATE CHARGES and
PROMPT ATTENTION

"Mail Your Watch and See"

Thompson *The Jeweler*
MINNEDOSA, MAN.

Hop-Malt Beer Extract

Sample Can, enough for one gallon, postpaid \$.50
Large Can, enough for six to seven gallons, postpaid 1.75

Of finest genuine Lager Beer to be made at home. Full directions given how to make it according to the Temperance Act. Satisfied customers everywhere. Agents Wanted.

HOP-MALT COMPANY LTD.,
Hamilton, Ontario.

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply—

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg

Canadian Wheat Board

Strong Reasons Urged at Open Meeting Against Fixing Price any Lower than \$2.26

ON Wednesday evening last, the Canadian Wheat Board, after the open session that day held in the board room of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, gave out the announcement which is printed on the first editorial page of this issue of The Guide. The following are the members of the Board:—

James Stewart, Winnipeg, chairman.
William A. Matheson, Winnipeg.
H. W. Wood, Carstairs, Alta.
W. A. Black, Montreal.

Norman McLeod Patterson, Fort William.

William L. Best, Ottawa.

Frank O. Fowler, Winnipeg.

C. B. Watt, Toronto.

William Henry McWilliams, Winnipeg.

Joseph Quintal, Montreal.

Col. John Z. Fraser, Beresford, Ont.

Frederick Wm. Riddell, Regina.

At The Open Meeting

The open meeting of the Board, which was called for the purpose of hearing any representations from representatives of the farmers, millers, bakers, the different branches of the grain trade and consumers, was largely attended. Chairman James Stewart, in his announcement in opening the meeting, said that the Government had decided upon its policy in regard to the wheat crop of 1919. The Board had met for two days in private session, and had made considerable progress towards putting the plans of the Government into execution; but before coming to a final decision desire to hear any opinions or suggestions which might be offered. The Board had prepared several plans; its desire was that the branches of the trade should be kept as nearly as possible intact. The idea was to issue participating certificates to the farmers when they sold their grain, such certificates being for the purpose of securing to the farmers, when the whole accounts in connection with the disposal of the 1919 grain were cleaned up, whatever amount would be coming to them over and above the initial payment they had received on parting with their grain.

Under these certificates claims could be made commencing August 31, 1920, and all such certificates for participation must be delivered to the Board before December 31, 1920. Holders of such participation certificates would be entitled to their share of all moneys received by the Board on the sale of wheat, after deduction had been made for all outgoings, expenses, etc. Payment would be made to the person producing the certificate which, however, must be properly endorsed by the original producer, or the name of the person to whom it is issued.

Mr. Murray's Address

J. R. Murray, assistant general manager of the United Grain Growers Ltd., showed clearly and forcibly that there could be no justifiable minimum price for the 1919 wheat crop of this country less than the \$2.26 minimum fixed for the crop of the United States. In reply to a question by Frank O. Fowler, who asked whether such a minimum

would be reasonable to the consumers of Canada, Mr. Murray pointed out that the farmers had accepted patriotically, without protest or complaint, a minimum of \$2.26 fixed two years ago at a time when the price of wheat had already risen considerably higher than that figure, and had submitted to that fixing of the price for the purpose, not of keeping the price high for their benefit, as was so grossly misrepresented by spokesmen and journals of interest that sought to exploit the farmers, but for the purpose of keeping the price down, in the interests of the consumers of the country. If the price had not so been fixed, it would have risen unquestionably to \$4, and higher. Owing to the farmers submitting to price-fixing which had kept the price of wheat down, the people of Canada have had cheaper bread than they would have had if the price had not so been fixed. If it was desired now to reduce the price of bread, surely in all fairness and reasonableness such reduction should be provided for at the expense of the country at large, rather than at the expense of the farmers. A benefit to all classes should not be provided unjustly at the expense of one class.

Roderick McKenzie, vice-president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, made a strong presentation of the vital national need that the greatest possible return be realized for Canada for the wheat crop of 1919. Taking, say, 150,000,000 bushels as a total, he estimated that not more than 35,000,000 bushels, after the deduction for seed, would be consumed in Canada, and it was only on that proportion that the Canadian consumer would pay anything at all.

Senator Schaffner's Outspokenness

Senator F. L. Schaffner, of Deloraine, said he was not satisfied with the personnel of the Board. He believed there were proportionately too many millers on it. This criticism was being made generally throughout the country, he declared.

Continuing, Senator Schaffner said that the feeling of farmers since the mysterious \$1.75 had been proclaimed could hardly be described. He would merely say they were very much dissatisfied. He supposed that the \$1.75 was sent out as a feeler, and that now it was found the farmer would not sit down under the leash, it seemed that Sir George Foster and his colleagues were eager to dissociate themselves from any such announcement.

Mr. Motherwell's Address

W. R. Motherwell pointed out that the sympathetic effect of wheat on coarser grains would bring down their price if the initial price of \$1.75 was allowed to prevail. Its announcement had sent the prices scuttling down and there were heavy crops of coarse grain in the West. He demanded that the advance price of wheat to the farmers be made as high as the nearest figure the government was likely to get. He took the stand that the fixing of the price of wheat was essentially a producer's question and that the consumer could hardly be considered. The

STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
KITCHENER, - CANADA



FREE

Let me send you free, particulars of greatest phonograph offer ever made. Large cabinet phonographs at amazing low prices.—Gen. Mgr., The Mastera Co., Ltd., Dept. D., P.O. Box 53, Winnipeg



Hart-Parr Tractor

An All-Profit Engine

—it burns the cheapest kerosene as successfully as any gasoline engine burns gasoline.

—it adapts itself perfectly to any manner of traction or belt service.

—it is (within reason) the most powerful engine built, with a reserve force that never disappoints.

Write for Full Details

Hart-Parr of Canada Ltd.
Regina WINNIPEG Calgary

Pianos

"NONE BUT THE BEST"

at the price you are prepared to pay, is the policy of the

House of McLean

All pianos sold under the one-price plan—the same price to everybody—and the lowest possible at all times of the year.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Write for Catalogues

McLean

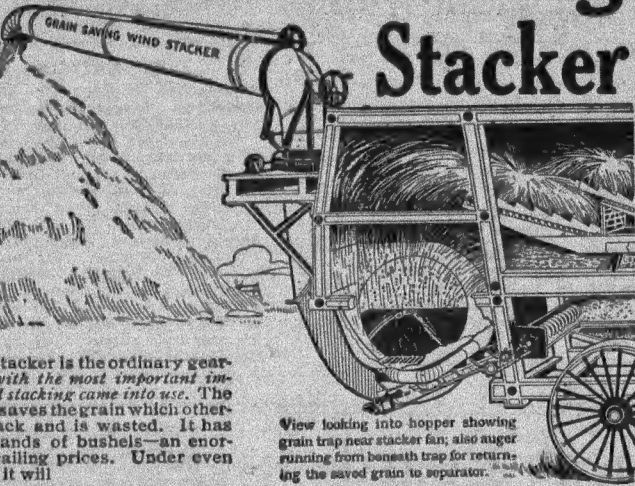
THE WEST'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE
The Home of the Heintzman & Co. Piano and the Victrola

Dept. 2
329 Portage Ave. WINNIPEG

The Grain-Saving Stacker

"I found the following saving with the Grain-Saving Stacker: Wheat, 10 bu. to every 1000 bu. threshed; oats, 25 bu. to the 1000; barley, 15 bu. to the 1000." Report of F. L. Kennard, Agronomist, University of Minnesota.

The Grain-Saving Stacker is the ordinary gearless wind stacker with the most important improvement since wind stacking came into use. The device in the hopper saves the grain which otherwise goes to the stack and is wasted. It has saved many thousands of bushels—an enormous gain, at prevailing prices. Under even average conditions it will



View looking into hopper showing grain trap near stacker fan; also auger running from beneath trap for returning the saved grain to separator.

Save Enough Grain to Pay the Threshing Bill

The manufacturers of America's standard threshing machines named below are prepared to furnish machines equipped with the Grain-Saving Stacker. Full information will be given you by any in this list, many of whom you will recognize as the manufacturers of the best-known tractors and farm implements. Write any of these for descriptive circular.

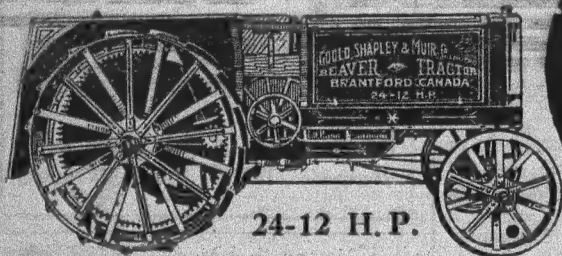
LIST OF MANUFACTURERS

Canada	
Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Seaford, Ont.	Cape Mfg. Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Dominion Thresher Co., Ltd., New Hamburg, Ont.	J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis.
Ernst Bros. Co., Ltd., Mt. Forest, Ontario	Clark Machine Co., St. Johnsville, N. Y.
John Goodison Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.	Ellis-Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pa.
Hergott Bros., Ltd., Mildmay, Ontario	Emerson-Brantingham Co., Rockford, Ill.
MacDonald Thresher Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.	Farmers Independent Thresher Co., Springfield, Ill.
Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.	A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pa.
Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.	Frick Co., Waynesboro, Pa.
Sussex Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sussex, New Brunswick	Harris Machine Works, Belleville, Ill.
Waterloo Mfg. Co., Ltd., Waterloo, Ont.	Huber Manufacturing Co., Marion, O.
R. Watt Machine Works, Ridgetown, Ont.	Keck-Gonnerman Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind.
George White & Sons Co., Ltd., London, Ont.	Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn.
United States	
Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, O.	Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Port Huron, Mich.
Avery Co., Peoria, Ill.	The Russell & Co., Massillon, O.
A. D. Baker Co., Swanton, O.	Russell Wind Stacker Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Banting Manufacturing Co., Toledo, O.	Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd. (U. S. Agency), Moline, Ill.
Batavia Machine Co., Batavia, N. Y.	Swayne, Robinson & Co., Richmond, Ind.
Buffalo Pitts Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	The Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

The Grain-Saving Device Originated with The Indiana Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., Who Also Originated the Wind Stacker

IF you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Oldest and Largest Gas Engine Company in Canada



The Drive that Pulls

SEVEN SPEED FRICTION TRANSMISSION

Threshing Power

The Beaver is the ideal power for threshing. The Waukesha motor is steady, reliable and powerful. With just enough attention to keep it supplied with fuel and oil, it will work away hour after hour while the operator tends to the separator or other work. It has power to spare driving a fully-equipped 24-inch thresher, with blower, feeder and all attachments. A reserve of 50 per cent. surplus power is a guarantee of satisfactory operation under all conditions. After threshing it will pull three plows in your fall plowing and increase your acreage for the next crop.

Write for Catalogue "D"

Goold Shapley & Muir Co. Limited

Brantford Portage la Prairie Regina Calgary

value of wheat for many years had been determined by the open world's market, but this was now being practically denied the Canadian farmer at time when, in his opinion, the value would be nearer \$3.00.

"We do not want a depressed price on wheat," said Mr. Motherwell, "which would also depress the prices on the coarse grains. If we fix an artificially depressed price to be paid for wheat, it is more than probable we shall be forced to sell it at depressed prices in the world's markets. Whatever price the board sets as the guaranteed minimum, will be the price set in the farmers' minds that that is all they are to get. The bigger the payment now, the smaller the payment, if any, when the final returns are made."

Continuing, Mr. Motherwell said that now the war is over there is no excuse to ask the producer to take less for his grain than the world's market prices, while at the same time he has to buy everything at the highest prices.

From Little Souris Local

T. McGee, spokesman of a deputation from the Little Souris Grain Growers' local, presented the following resolution, which was passed by the local on August 5:—

"Whereas: The Dominion Government has definitely decided to fix a minimum price for the 1919 wheat crop, and that it is generally believed to be \$1.75 per bushel, and further,

"Whereas: The minimum price of wheat in the United States is set at \$2.26 per bushel. In view of the general scarcity of wheat due to rust, drought and hail, and the cost of production, including wages, etc., having been higher this year than last, therefore be it

"Resolved by we, the Grain Growers of Little Souris, that any such price as \$1.75 is absolutely prohibitive and entirely unsatisfactory. And further,

"That \$1.75 is stated to be only an advance to be made the farmer and balance to come from actual sale of wheat, less expenses, and in view of the fact that direct government enterprises, both in this country as well as in the United States, with competition eliminated, has invariably proved an expensive and completely unprofitable experiment, therefore be it,

"Resolved that we, viewing such a scheme with grave apprehension and misgiving, denounce it emphatically and with all the emphasis we can command, as a policy entirely unfeasible, unpracticable and altogether as unsound economics. And further be it

"Resolved: That if the Government is determined to carry out their method of handling the 1919 wheat crop, that they set the minimum price at the same figure as last year."

Mr. McGee said that the price of \$1.75 was considered by farmers to be totally inadequate, and that the only basis on which the government should stand would be on the \$2.26 a bushel price of last year. The farmer, he said, had no expectation of receiving any price whatever over the initial price named. They had concrete evidence of possibilities. Two things might creep in—incompetency or dishonesty for in-connecting members of the board with stance—not that he had anything to say such possibilities, but such things had occurred before and they might occur again.

A Grain Exchange View

John E. Botterell, vice-president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, said that there was plenty of wheat in the world to meet more than all of the demands, and that it was only a question of transporting it to where it was needed. If a high price were fixed now it might mean an immense loss to the Government, if in a few months the price in the world's market were to sink to lower levels. "I repeat," said Mr. Botterell, "that the farmers should be willing to accept this plan with a smaller guaranteed fixed price and take their chances of securing a higher rate when the grain is sold in open market."

An Ontario Representative

Others who addressed the Board were J. E. McLennan, an old Winnipeg grain dealer, who appeared as the representative of the United Farmers of Ontario, and Edward Parnell, of Spiers-

Parnell, bakers. Mr. McLennan said that Canada was facing a short crop, and if the \$1.75 initial price ruled, the crop returns might be found still shorter. Strikes were popular and the farmers might be inclined to catch on. They were cross already. Mr. McLennan said further: "The Government has evidently decided on a certain policy and as regards the policy I suppose it must go, but the board should also have some control over freight rates—particularly ocean freight rates."

Continuing, Mr. McLennan said: What's the idea of this Board, anyway? We have, I know, got to face the high cost of living. Farmers do not want too much in spite of high prices, he said. If the Board would see its way to fix the maximum price at \$2.26, the same as last year, all would be well. The Union Government had been doing some queer things and this was one of the queerest.



W. L. Mackenzie King,

Leader of the Liberal Party in Canada.

F. O. Fowler: "Oh, you want to make a speech; that's all you want."

Mr. McLennan: "No such thing. I want to tell you facts. There is profiteering all round in freight rates and this should not go on to the detriment of shippers. There are big men in this country—big grain men—big freight men and others interested and are taking advantage of their positions. When the demand was made that the farmers should hand over their 1919 crop of wheat for an initial payment of \$1.75, they realized that if persisted in, it would mean disaster."

Mr. Parnell took the ground that, in his opinion, "\$1.75 or less per bushel would be an ample price for wheat."

Farmers' Granaries

J. Fleming asked whether a farmer under the proposed arrangement, would have a right to keep his wheat in his granary as long as he liked. To this Chairman Stewart replied: "The Board has complete control from the time it leaves the farmer's hands until it reaches the consumer or is otherwise disposed of. The object of the Board is to obtain the best prices possible for the producers and at the same time keep the level of wheat prices for domestic use and consumption on a level with other markets—on a level with international prices. We have no right to touch the grain as long as the farmer has it."

The chairman announced that the full regulations governing the participation certificates would be issued in pamphlet form early the following week.

Reports from different branches of the grain trade here were handed to the board in writing, and went to show that the trade generally had every confidence in the board and were satisfied at the manner in which the business had been conducted during the last two years, except in a few minor details, which they asked to have remedied.

The chairman replied that they would be given an opportunity to discuss these points with the board.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 20, 1919

The Farmers' Political Action

The only really educational work done by any organization in Canada since 1896 in regard to the principles of true democracy and of social and economic justice and progress is the work done by and under the direction of the organized farmers. In consonance with that work of education the movement of the organized farmers for political action independent of the old political opportunism is going forward with constantly increasing strength.

The platform framed at the Liberal convention in Ottawa is notable mainly, as far as it goes, for the conspicuous proof it furnishes of how strong an influence the Farmers' Platform exerts in guidance of thinking about the political and economic problems which confront the Canadian people. The Farmers' Platform is truly a new national policy for Canada.

The Farmers' Platform is the only truly national policy for the welfare and progress of all classes of the Canadian people that has been formulated and put forward by any organization in Canada. It is because the declaration of principle and the proposals of policy set forth in the Farmers' Platform are based in justice and in recognition of the rock-bottom facts of Canada's economic, social and political problems that they commend themselves to the minds of thinking Canadians, men and women, who are moved by wholehearted, patriotic concern for our country's welfare; and it is because opportunist politicians are confronted ever more formidably by this state of affairs that they hasten to adopt principles and proposals from the Farmers' Platform in as large a measure as the anxious weighing of the chances pro and con which they carry on in their opportunist minds results in their deciding to be expedient. Not conviction but expediency, in their opportunist understanding of what is expedient, is their guiding star.

Not opportunist expediency but conviction is the guiding star of the organized farmers' movement. Not class interest nor privilege for any restricted number of Canadians but justice for all is its aim and purpose. The Farmers' Platform makes its appeal to all classes, in behalf of national interests, an appeal based on the principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none. It is a declaration of national policy for city dwellers, for artisans and all workers, as much as for farmers. It has already proved itself to be an energizing source of new life in Canadian thought and of inspiration in Canadian citizenship. Its work for Canada is as yet no more than well begun. The plow has only started on its work of turning over the soil.

In Justice and In Necessity

On Thursday the executive committee of the Canadian Council of Agriculture addressed to the Canadian Wheat Board a statement which was made public in the newspapers on the following day, and is printed in this issue of The Guide. This statement makes it plain beyond possibility of question that the farmers of the West, under the shadow of threatening financial calamity which now envelopes them, are entitled in justice and in necessity to receive as the advance on the wheat of this year, a sum at least equal to the minimum price in the United States, namely \$2.26.

This is necessary, not only to the farmers but to the larger portion of the entire community which is dependent upon the farmers.

It is necessary to the farmers if they are even to meet the heavy expenses involved in the cost of production of this year's crop. Even then a large number of the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces, whose lands have suffered disastrous visitations of drought, hail and rust, will not receive sufficient returns to give them wages for their labor.

The statement of the Council of Agriculture also makes it plain that if it should be found necessary in the interests of the consuming public of Canada to fix the price of flour below its actual value in terms of the price of wheat on the world's markets, the only just remedial steps that can be taken will be to make up the difference from the national revenue of the country. To do otherwise would be to burden one class for the general advantage and to impose a grievous discrimination against the basic industry of Canada.

Marketing the 1919 Wheat Crop

On Wednesday last, the newly-constituted Canadian Wheat Board held an open meeting for the hearing of opinions, suggestions and recommendations from all and sundry concerned in the marketing of the wheat crop of 1919. That meeting is reported in the present issue of The Guide. On Wednesday evening the Board gave out the following announcement:—

The Canadian Wheat Board hope to be in a position to make public the plans and regulations for the handling of the 1919 wheat crop some time next week.

In the meantime, in order to obviate undue hardship to the producer, the Canadian Wheat Board suggest that, temporarily, farmers should deliver their wheat to the elevator companies and obtain storage tickets therefor. The elevator companies, or banks, will undoubtedly make satisfactory advances against these storage tickets.

When later the regulations and methods in connection with the pooling system are known the farmers can convert the storage tickets issued by the elevator companies into cash tickets, and secure the initial payment, as fixed by the Board, and receipts enabling them to obtain participation certificates at a later date.

It is altogether likely that before these words are before the readers of The Guide the plans and regulations for the handling of the 1919 wheat crop will have been announced by the Board. In the meanwhile it is to be noted that the outstanding thing at last Wednesday's open meeting of the Board was the manner in which all who spoke on behalf of the farmers upheld the demand for plain justice, nothing more and nothing less, in the arrangements to be made for the marketing of this year's wheat.

Our Readings From Hansard

The extracts which are reprinted in this issue from the official shorthand report in Hansard of the recent Budget debate at Ottawa, consist of the speeches made by Andrew Knox, the member for Prince Albert, Sask., and Thomas MacNutt, the member for Saltcoats, Sask. Because of these speeches being exceptionally brief, The Guide is able to give them both in full. Besides being brief speeches, they are good speeches, which too many of the long speeches in parliament are not.

Both Mr. Knox and Mr. MacNutt give clear and forcible expression to the fact that the slight reductions made in the tariff are so inconsiderable that they will not be noticeable, either by the working man in buying his food and clothing, or by the farmer, who has to buy, in addition, the necessities of his

industry. Mr. Knox placed on the record of Parliament the resolution passed by the board of directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in regard to the manner in which the organized protected interests of Canada, in the hope of creating antagonism between organized labor and the farmers, spread broadcast across the Dominion misrepresentations of the demands of the farmers for economic reforms as being selfish class demands. The resolution also notes the failure of the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to correct those misrepresentations in the public press, after his attention had been drawn to them courteously in an open letter by J. B. Musseman, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

In both speeches there is sound reasoning in support of the demands of the West for economic justice, stated on a basis not of the self-interested desires of any class, but of concern for the welfare and progress of all classes of Canadians, and stated clearly, earnestly and unanswerably. The next instalment in The Guide's series of extracts from the Hansard of the recently-closed session of Parliament will be from the speech made in the Budget debate by Dr. Michael Clark, the member for Red Deer, Alta.

Another Railway Arrangement

In accordance with the announcement made during his Budget speech on June 5 last by the then Minister of Finance, there will come into operation on September 1 an arrangement fixed up between the government and the railway corporations by which in return for being granted the abolition of the seven-and-a-half per cent. war tax on bituminous coal used by their locomotives, the railway corporations will make certain reductions in freight rates on agricultural implements between the shipping points in the East and points in Western Canada. Sir Thomas White, in making the announcement, said (Hansard report):—

The proposal which we made to the rail carriers was that they should reduce their rates from the eastern manufacturing points of production of agricultural implements, Montreal, and east of the Great Lakes, to prairie points, to the rates charged by the American lines with shorter mileages, from Chicago to the similar western destinations, stating that if the railway companies could see their way to do this they would be assisted to the extent that relief would be afforded them by the abolition of the seven-and-a-half per cent. war duty on bituminous coal.

In the first instance, the railway companies claimed that, in view of their financial obligations, it was entirely impossible for them to sacrifice any revenue whatever, but that their existing revenue was, as a matter of fact, insufficient.

The question, however, was not allowed to stand, but other representations were made to the companies, such as the national necessity of making farming operations in the West more profitable, of increasing the population of the West, and the resultant interest that the companies themselves would have from the traffic which a larger and more prosperous population would afford, and also the fact that such conditions would render more saleable the railway lands owned by companies in the West, an argument which appealed with special force to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which company has perhaps as much interest in the proper development and prosperity of the West as any other interest can possibly have.

I am very glad to be able to say that the railway companies have recognized the large overlying national interest, and have consented to put in tariffs as asked.

The railway corporations are thus represented by the Minister of Finance as having acted with great magnanimity. But when the matter is looked into, it is found that

what they have agreed to give in the way of certain rate reductions is made up to them more than four times over by the saving in their coal bills affected by the doing away with the tariff taxation they are relieved from. The figures will be found in the Business and Finance section of this issue of The Guide, showing that in return for about \$300,000 in freight rate reductions the railway corporations will save some \$1,260,000 on their coal bills.

The deal between the railway corporations and the government in which the former were represented as acting with true magnanimity, thus turns out to be, like all the preceding deals made by Ottawa between the representatives of the people and the railway corporations, one in which the corporations got the best of it.

The Departure of Dr. Bland

It is with deep regret, in which all the readers of The Guide will share, that the announcement has here to be made that with this issue the regular weekly article by Rev. Dr. Bland, under the heading of The Deeper Life, will be missed from our pages. As Dr. Bland explains in his final article under that heading, in which he makes his valedictory, his removal to the East, the obligations of the pastorate of a church in Toronto, and the outside claims which rest upon him as upon all other pastors in every large community and which he feels as compelling duties, make it impossible for him to continue addressing through The Guide every week the Western congregation of so many scores of thousands who have found inspiration in his utterances.

Everything that comes from Dr. Bland tends powerfully and unswervingly to the strengthening of vital Christianity. In his earnest preaching of an economic idealism, which has ever been the feeder of religion, pure and undefiled, Dr. Bland has at times fallen under the bitter displeasure of some people and some journals in the East which are the mouthpieces of privilege and economic injustice. There are some men in Canada, immersed in the money struggle and tenacious of the privileges which they hold under an unjust fiscal system, who are seemingly inaccessible to the ideas of social and economic justice. For such men it is not easy to judge justly a man like Dr. Bland.

Dr. Bland is a man who does not see how the light and teaching of Jesus would be other than sterile of interest and intelligible meaning if they were not to be applied now and here for the betterment of the conditions of life and work for all. This is the faith which he holds with profound conviction and passionate earnestness, and which he has preached with such winning power in his weekly articles in The Guide.

Farmers and Income Tax

The Financial Post, of Toronto, in a half column of remarkably mean-spirited sneering, utters the following:—

The Grain Growers' Guide says that "it is plainly evident that many thousands of people entitled to pay the income tax have not paid it." As only about ten per cent. of those making returns were farmers, and but a small portion of them Grain Growers, we would say that The Guide should know.

When a man, instead of uttering reasoned arguments, merely sneers, he calls into play the same set of cheek-muscles as a dog uses when it snarls, and the contribution which the man makes thereby to the discussion of any question is usually not of any greater value than the dog's snarl.

In this connection it is perhaps worth noting that the organized farmers hold the distinction of being the first body in Canada to advocate income taxation for raising needed

public revenue for the Dominion treasury. In addition to the recommendation of personal income taxation, the Farmers' Platform recommends a graduated income tax on large estates, a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations and a direct tax on all unimproved values of land, including all national resources, to provide a greater part of the revenue for the federal exchequer. The immediate reductions in the customs tariff called for in the Farmers' Platform, are the logical following out of the proposed reforms in taxation, and are demanded in the belief that such a fundamental change in the national policy of Canada would be to the advantage of the greatest number of the Canadian people.

Extraordinarily inefficient operation has thus far been given to the income tax system introduced by the Dominion government in consequence of the manner in which the advocacy of income taxation by the organized farmers brought that proposed method of taxation forward prominently before the Canadian people and led to a demand for it taking shape in Canadian public opinion. But it is somewhat difficult to see why the organ-

ized farmers should be blamed for that extraordinarily inefficient operation.

When Mr. Knox, of Prince Albert, said in the course of his speech in the Budget debate which is reprinted in this issue of The Guide, "I do not think the collecting of the income tax is being pushed forward as much as it might be," he referred to something which is well known to everybody in Canada that has even with the least attention followed the course of public affairs. It is equally well known that the gentleman who recently retired from the post of Minister of Finance in the Union Government was not in favor of introducing income taxation, and did so only because of an insistent force of public opinion which the government could not disregard.

The Guide has no intention of saying that the inefficient operation of the income tax system is deliberately intended to discredit that system. But it can be said that if the present government desired to discredit income taxation in Canada by an inefficient system of operating such taxation it could hardly have gone about the job in a manner better calculated to produce such a result.



DOING HIM GOOD

It was announced in the recent Budget speech at Ottawa that the Dominion Government had persuaded the railway corporations to make certain reductions in freight rates on agricultural implements from the places where they are manufactured in the East to points in the West, and that in consideration of the railway corporations, because of "the national necessity of making farming operations in the West more profitable," etc., etc., magnanimously consenting to be prevailed upon to do so, the Government had granted the abolition of the seven-and-a-half per cent. on bituminous coal. The rate reductions amount to about \$300,000; the reductions in the railway corporations' coal bills amount to some \$1,260,000.

Knox and MacNutt on the Budget



Members for Prince Albert and Saltcoats Speak Out in Parliament on Behalf of the West

HEREWITH The Guide reprints from the official shorthand report in Hansard the speeches of two more members from the West, Andrew Knox, the representative of the constituency of Prince Albert, Sask., and Thomas MacNutt, the representative of the constituency of Saltcoats, in the debate on the budget brought down by the minister of finance, Sir Thomas White, on June 6 last. The limitations of space made it necessary, in the case of the previous speeches in that debate which have been reprinted in part in The Guide to make representative extracts. These two speeches are so short that they can be reprinted in full, as follows:—

Mr. Knox's Speech

Mr. Knox said:—

"Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to take up much time in this discussion, as I think the pros and cons have been combed over very closely, but representing as I do, the large and important constituency of Prince Albert, I do not think I would be doing my duty if I did not point out some phases of the present situation in regard to the fiscal policy, as I see it.

"The previous speaker has proven to me what I have always believed; that is, that when a tax or a tariff is put on it is a very difficult thing to get it off without protests from some interested party. This was evidenced by his objection to having the seven-and-a-half per cent. tax taken off the coal. It has been stated by several members that this is not the time for a revision of the tariff. Without debating that, I would point out to these hon. gentlemen that the minister of finance apparently did not agree with those views, as he has to some extent scratched the surface.

"I have noted in some newspapers the comment that the general consumer has asked for a loaf, but has been given a stone. The honorable member for Brome was probably nearer the truth, when he said that the consumer had asked for a loaf and had been given a soda cracker. But, personally, I would have preferred to see it left untouched, as I do not believe that the reduction will be noticeable by the consuming public, whether that public be the working man purchasing his food and clothes, or the farmer, who, in addition to that, has also to purchase the machinery with which to produce food-stuffs.

No Excuse for Delay

"I submit, sir, that the present occasion would have been an opportune time to deal with this matter, as the prime essential in this reconstruction period should be to encourage the greatest industry Canada possesses, an industry which is capable of absorbing more of our returned men than any other. Just here I would like to point out that there is a veritable rush of returned men from all points in the Dominion

to the constituency which I represent, to secure land, so much so that the local Soldiers' Settlement Board at Prince Albert, although most efficient, has great difficulty in keeping up with the work. I stated last year, when speaking on the budget, and I repeat again, that given proper railway facilities, including the completion of the Hudson Bay railway, and also given just consideration and encouragement in the framing of the fiscal policy, there is no portion of the Dominion of Canada which would produce more wealth, so very necessary at the present time, for the same outlay that the northern portion of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

"I wish to point out to the government that in the West both urban and rural communities are most emphatic in their demands for a lower tariff. They have been promised tariff commissions and tariff reductions repeatedly by both the old parties until they have become, if I may use the language of the street, 'fed up.' We also have to contend against a most vigorous campaign conducted by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, a campaign which at times is not conducted in a fair manner. I would point out to the house, Mr. Speaker, that although the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan drew the attention of the Manufacturers' Association to some misstatements of fact in their literature, no effort was made to correct them, and the following resolution was passed at a meeting of the board of directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association recently held in Regina:—

The Regina Resolution

"Whereas, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Reconstruction Association have for some time been carrying on an extensive advertising campaign, principally calculated to discredit the Grain Growers' Association by misquoting the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and by grossly misrepresenting its policy and its purpose; and

"Whereas this advertising is evidently intended to create suspicion and class antagonism between the organized farmers and organized labor by misrepresenting the demands of the former for economic reforms as being highly selfish class demands intended to destroy manufacturing industry in Canada and to relieve the farmers of their fair share of the burden of taxation and by branding the association's policy as leading to Bolshevism; and

"Whereas, these malicious and widely advertised misrepresentations are doubly unfortunate at this time of imperative need for a sympathetic understanding amongst all classes of citizens who are seeking the preservation of all that is best in our national institutions;

"Therefore, be it resolved that this board soundly condemns these unwarranted attacks upon the grain growers and this gross misrepresentation of our

platform and policy and especially does it resent the neglect of the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to correct these misstatements of fact in the public press after his attention was courteously drawn to them by an open letter from our secretary, and further

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to the offices of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Reconstruction Association, and to the press."

Canadian Implements Abroad

"It has been argued that Canadian manufacturers of machinery cannot successfully meet outside competition without a protective tariff, but it has recently come to my notice that one Canadian company, manufacturing cream separators, which has no protection, shipped during 1918, 20 car loads of separators to California. I might also state that at the convention held in the city of Prince Albert, at which I was nominated to contest the constituency, I told the assembled delegates that I had been working for a lower tariff for years, and held pronounced views in this regard, but that while the war lasted I was quite willing to lay them aside, and use my utmost endeavor to help bring about a victorious conclusion, I reserving the right to use my own judgment in matters of policy afterwards.

"I have given the union government my best support in all matters in connection with the war, and I would do so again should occasion demand it. I wish to commend the Honorable the Prime Minister for the way in which he has handled many difficult situations; but when it comes to matters of fiscal policy, evidently his ways are not my ways. The time Mr. Speaker has now come for me to take a stand, and while I do not intend to cross the floor of the house, I feel it to be my bounden duty to protest as strongly as I can against what is to all intents and purposes a high protectionist budget. It is a budget, so far as the tariff is concerned, calculated to give to him who hath, and to take away from the poor fellow who is honestly doing his best for his family and his country. I am convinced that the policy laid down in the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture would not only make the burden more equitable between the East and the West, but would also furnish a field for the providing of revenue more than sufficient to make up for anything that would be lost. Further, I do not think the collecting of the income tax is being pushed forward as much as it might be. I will conclude, Mr. Speaker, by quoting Goldsmith's famous and pathetic lines:—

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

Mr. MacNutt's Speech

Mr. MacNutt said:—

"Mr. Speaker, I have no intention of unduly detaining the house, but as the budget deals with questions upon which I have always held strong views, I desire, as briefly as possible, to give some reasons for the vote that I intend to register on this occasion.

"Previous to the election of 1917, the so-called Laurier liberal party offered, if returned, a low tariff, but coupled with a method for obtaining military reinforcements which, in my opinion, would have been without results. As the carrying on of the war superseded all other issues, the low tariff offer was, for the time being, rejected by the great majority of the people, although under ordinary conditions it would, in the West, at all events, have been accepted.

"As a result of the action taken by all the Allies in calling upon every available man, as well as of the great gallantry of those men, including the Canadians, the war is over so far as Canada is concerned; otherwise the military authorities would not have released the Canadian forces. While it is quite true that the government have many serious problems to contend with which are directly consequent upon the war, it is now time to deal with domestic matters which have become disjoined as a result of the war. Two important obligations which are largely a legacy of the war should now be attended to. One is to encourage increased production with a view to reducing the cost of the necessities of life and bringing more wealth to the country, and the other is to raise sufficient revenue from the people to pay the country's very large debts. Each of these obligations, in fact, is a complement of the other.

Injustice of the Tariff

"The question is, will the budget attain either of these objects; or will the amendment accomplish more in this direction? In my opinion, one of the obstacles to greater production is the cost of farm and other machinery, which is much increased by the tariff. It has been stated that the duties have been materially reduced on these articles, but I can only admit that the reduction is from two-and-one-half to five per cent., because the seven-and-one-half per cent. was a special tax. Such decreases could easily be made simply by putting a duty on at one session and taking it off at the next, and then claiming a decrease. It is not inappropriate to institute a comparison between the normal tariff of 1914 and the present budget. The reductions of two-and-one-half and five per cent. are welcome so far as they go, but they will not affect prices materially; and they are made up to the manufacturers by a decrease in freight rates to them, and to the railway companies

Continued on Page 30

Organizing Citizens of Tomorrow



THE man who originated the Boys' and Girls' Club method of teaching agriculture gave a series of lectures at Manitoba Agricultural College, from July 28 to

August 2. Professor O. H. Benson, director of Boys' and Girls' Clubs for the federal department of agriculture in the United States, is the man Herbert Quick had in mind when he wrote his book, *The Brown Mouse*. Starting 25 years ago as a teacher in a rural school on a salary of \$25 a month, Professor Benson today knows his work thoroughly from all angles.

In an interview with Professor Benson he outlined the aims and purposes of the boys' and girls' work in agriculture and home economics. They are:—

1. The most important project in boys' and girls' extension work is club work, the organized groups of girls and boys for the purpose of improving agriculture and home life.

2. Extension work with boys and girls covers the entire field of agriculture and home economics. The subject matter lines are organized into projects and both club members and leaders follow the program of work covering the entire calendar year, and are directed by trained leaders who know how to make farm and home work an interesting game.

3. Boys' and girls' club work is so planned as to help boys and girls to get the correct point of view in regard to agriculture and home making as a vocation, and if best fitted for those vocations to give them a fair chance in planning for life's work in farming and home making. Its relation to the agricultural colleges, schools teaching agriculture, and the Smith-Hughes vocational courses is that of helping the young people to appreciate the need for a more thorough preparation in this work.

4. Through club organization work, contests, and the help of efficient leaders, farm and home work become a good game instead of drudgery, and the standards of achievement met by leaders are more easily reached because of the interest, enthusiasm, and reinforcement received from this organized effort.

5. Boys' and girls' club work trains for community leaders out of community life itself and functions for future co-operative enterprises so essential to successful farm life.

6. Club work socializes community life and gives young people interest and motive for their work.

7. Club work trains the young people to become managers of their own business, and proprietors of farm land, animals, machinery, crops, kitchen equipment, Victory Bonds, thrift stamps, and helps them understand the supremacy of this position over that of being always a wage earner.

8. Boys' and girls' club work produces and conserves food to meet local, national, and world needs on an economic basis.

9. Club work engages the best thought, energy, and interest of every boy and girl in the business of farming and home making. This work is a practical, back-to-the-home, "Made in America" type of education, not fully provided for in the public school curricula nor by the Smith-Hughes vocational courses. It works with children, both in and out of school and of all ages from 9 to 21.

10. Club work demonstrates how to make farming and home making a practical business and give the rural young people an argument to help them refuse positions in the city.

11. Boys' and girls' club work deals with groups of boys and girls, as well as with individuals, trains volunteer leaders, co-operates with schools, churches, Y.M.C.A. leaders, encourages, directs, and organizes them for short courses, boys' and girls' institutes, boys' and girls' camps, field trips, field demonstrations, club fairs, festivals, demonstration contests, training

In a Series of Lectures at the M.A.C., Prof. O. H. Benson Outlines Aims and Purposes of Agricultural Extension Teaching—By Amy J. Roe

conferences for leaders, and other activities essential to the complete development of the agricultural and home economics program in a given community outside the college of agriculture.

12. Boys' and girls' club work is just as important for city boys and girls as it is for rural. The rural boys and girls need the club group work because of their isolation from social life and their lack of community leadership. The city boys and girls need it in order that their gangs and cliques, with oftentimes detrimental programs, may be transformed to constructive, creative, and helpful club work programs through which they may become familiar with America's greatest industry—agriculture—and the fundamental principles of home making. Club work does not recognize class distinction in the service of boys and girls. Members of club groups of both rural and city young people attend the same club meeting and work together on a common program of work for the improvement of agriculture and home life.

13. The co-operation of boys and girls in extension work through their club

a place in every community and the schools and churches, instead of being closed so many days of the year, might well be canning centres during certain seasons."

The boys' and girls' club movement in the United States is under the direction of the college of agriculture in each state, with a definite department created to manage it. The federal government and the state finance the state work co-operatively; the state and the federal governments each paying one-half of the state leader's salary. There are today working for extension service work 48 state leaders, 152 assistant state leaders, 1,282 county leaders, 3,000 county agricultural agents and 1,000 home demonstrators. The county leaders do the actual organization work of the boys' and girls' clubs. The home economics work is separate.

Professor Benson's lectures were full of interesting information and there is only one regret and that is that a greater number of people who are directly concerned with country life and education were not able to hear him. It is with the purpose of putting before

out into the highways and byways and compel them to become educated. What is needed today is not merely instruction and direction, but true leadership.

(2) Demonstration.—Make every boy and girl a demonstrator of some ideal that they have. The idea of having one school in each township a demonstration school to which they can point and say "that school did that," has had a good effect. While volunteer leadership in boys' and girls' club work as in all other educative movement is necessary it must be directed and kept alive by paid leadership. This is where the trained agriculturist is needed. The leadership strength of a child in a community often is far greater than estimated. The extension work began in the United States ten years ago in the cotton country whereby instruction and demonstration to the children of the schools by diversified farming doubled the yield in cotton inside of four years.

(3) Give every boy and girl a manly and womanly job. Professor Benson disliked the term "enrollment" when applied to membership of the boys and girls in club work and substituted the term "contract." Children want no patronage. Give a child a child's task and the chances are that he would not finish it, but give him a man's job and he will try hard to finish the task. In this connection he told of how, when the movement started in the States the boys and girls were asked to raise so many hills of corn, or take care of so many feet square of a seed plot, results did not materialize. But given a grown-up man's unit, an acre of corn, so many bushels of wheat, the spirit of interest and competition was aroused that brought amazing results which astonished the leaders in the work. Every club must be well organized and have a program marked out. The club that lacks a program will surely die.

(4) Each club must have a job as a basis, something which sends the child home to be educated. The difficulty with our present system of education is that there is too much textbook teaching, or as Professor Benson put it, "every teacher who is a real teacher is a saleslady with goods to sell. In the past the selling has been too largely from catalogs and not enough from samples. The teacher's greatest obligation is to connect up the child's life early with the things he has to live with. The teacher and the school, through the boys' and girls' club work, are partners with the home."

(5) Ownership is the basis of home life. An "ownerless" person is the poorest citizen in the world. Thrift is the product of the sweat of the brow. The greatest gift a parent can give to a child is a love of duty. Enjoyment does not come from spending other people's money. Those who are least contented today are those who do not take an interest in the problems and work of the day. To make a child contented

Continued on Page 32



Club Members Working Co-operatively in Preparation for Seed Plot.

groups on projects such as poultry, gardening, canning, dairy, and home drying is on the same basis as the attendance of boys and girls at their classes at school, without any hard and fast rules as to sex division.

Effect on Homes

"Have the boys' and girls' efforts in club work had any appreciable effect in the homes?" I asked.

"Undoubtedly," answered Prof. Benson. "Our methods of canning are used in 50 per cent. of the homes now and that means thrift and saving. And the higher standard has meant a demand of a higher standard of products in the market of the commercial world. In the one instance of rubber rings for canning, the boys and girls were taught through their club work the measurements and qualities to demand in buying rubber rings. Formerly there was not a rubber ring of the correct standard on the market, but today seven of the commercial houses' rubber rings are of the standard demanded by the homes through the teaching of the boys and girls. In the same way the shape of tops and style of cans used have been changed to make the keeping of the canned product more sure. The extension work in the United States goes hand in hand with the pure food laws. They deem it of as much importance to see that food is kept from spoiling after it is put up as to see that the pure food laws are carried out in the preserving of the food."

Prof. Benson claimed that the people of Canada spent too much of their good wheat money in the United States because her people did not grow enough garden stuff and can it themselves. "We must," he said, "go back to the method of home preparation again to reduce the cost of living. The garden should have

those interested the gist of Professor Benson's lectures that this article is written.

Learning by Doing

Education today is made up of two component parts, 50 per cent. resident teaching, and 50 per cent. extension teaching. The five big things in extension teaching today are:—

(1) Extension. — The teacher and worker must not sit at the desk or stay in the classroom till the populace becomes educated but they must follow the example of the Great Teacher, go



The Sewing Class in the Gladstone, Man., Boys' and Girls' Club.

United Farmers of Alberta

Re Expenses of Speakers

An important resolution bearing upon the supplying of speakers from Central office was passed by the board of directors at a meeting on June 1, 1918, and is still in effect. The resolution follows:—

"That the Central office notify locals that organized locals calling for speakers will be expected to pay the traveling expenses of such speaker, or speakers, the per diem allowance to be paid by Central office."

The above resolution will not refer to the organization of new locals, when the whole expense will be borne by Central office. The resolution was passed because the Central office is sometimes called upon to furnish speakers for meetings which, from the point of view of results, do not seem to justify the expense involved. Also, locals sometimes request speakers who will have to travel some hundreds of miles when another speaker who may be equally effective could be found near at hand. The resolution was submitted to the secretaries' convention at both Edmonton and Calgary and endorsed by the secretaries present.—H. Higginbotham.

Macleod Denounces Profiteers

"Resolved, that this U.F.A. local of Macleod express its sympathy with the labor men of our Dominion in their protest against unjust conditions so prevalent in our land;

"Further, in connection with these conditions;

"Resolved, that we express to the federal government our protest against the conditions that have been fostered in Canada, and which have, we believe, caused the present unrest and disregard for constituted authority. We beg to remind our government that, in order to retain respect for constituted authority, that that authority must stand for justice to all. We believe that in order to avoid revolution the scandalous conditions of the past must cease—conditions as revealed by the Ogilvie Milling Co., Dominion Textile Co., the packing house industries, and others too numerous to mention, when robbers have been allowed to sweep the food off the tables of the poor, and essential foods from the table of the working man, and to take clothing from the children that the rich might revel in their satiety. Robin Hood, it is said, allowed his band to rob the rich and give to the poor, but in Canada, a constituted authority has allowed its band to rob the poor and give to the rich."

We respectfully submit this resolution to the prime minister and ask that the most drastic measures be adopted in order to exterminate the most unjustifiable profits on the essentials of life.—W. H. Shield, secretary.

Look at Mansfield

Mansfield local has just completed a very successful membership drive. Lee Doyle was the winning captain in the big drive by a majority of seven. It was agreed that the losing side will give a free dance and supper. The Mansfield local is boasting of having at present 74 members, consisting of 41 men, 4 juniors, 14 ladies, and 15 returned soldiers. W. Ricketts, L. E. Baxter, Lee Doyle, D. Ross and H. Kuss are to be congratulated on their successful efforts in gathering new members. The people who do not belong to the U.F.A. are getting almost as rare as hen's teeth in the Weise district. Owing to the resignation of John Smith, D. Raina was appointed secretary-treasurer of the local.

Rival Attractions

I am afraid our union has been very slack this year. I could not get any meetings in the winter owing to the epidemic, and every one was short handed through seeding, but we have at last got together again with ten paid-up members and a promise of six more. One thing which has kept us back has

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

been that the next union here has a horse breeders' association, to which five of our old members belong, and as they hold U.F.A. meetings on the same day, they have joined their union.

We are starting an agricultural association in connection with our union and hope that will help.—F. B. Mundy, secretary, Goose Creek Local.

The Credit Situation

The following resolution has been received from the Sedalia local:—

"Whereas, on account of drought and crop failure in this district during the years 1917, 1918 and 1919, farmers are unable to pay their interest and taxes; and,

"Whereas, mortgage companies are siezing land on which the mortgage is due; and,

"Whereas, municipal councils are demanding all arrears of taxes, thereby forcing the loan companies to take measures to protect their interests;

Therefore, be it resolved, we ask the government to take immediate action to protect the interests of the farmers by stopping the foreclosure proceedings of loan and mortgage companies and by staying the proceedings and expense of the tax enforcement return until a more favorable season; also we ask the government to arrange to supply the needy farmers with coal and provisions for the coming winter, and the necessary seed and feed to carry on farming operations in the season of 1920."—C. A. Smail, secretary.

Farm Machinery Costs

Dry Berry U.F.A. requests that other locals will consider the following resolution:—

"Whereas, the cost of farm implements are constantly increasing; and

Twenty-two-thousand Members

The membership receipts at Central office for July, 1919, represented 2,768 members, making an increase of 1,806 over the corresponding month of 1918, while fees for twelve times as many juniors in the association were received as in July last year. During the month fees were received for 392 members of the U.F.W.A. as compared with 119 in July, 1918. The Central office has received dues for 22,000 members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. in the seven months ending July 31, 1919, of which 1,915 are women and 194 juniors. Our total membership for 1918 was 18,335.

whereas, this has the effect of retarding production, especially in the newly-settled districts; and whereas, the Cost of Living Commission has revealed some interesting facts;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we urge the appointment of a commission of competent men to enquire into the cost of manufacturing farm machinery in this country."—R. L. Harbour, secretary.

Summer Picnics

Northern Light

"We, the Northern Light local, held our first annual picnic and sports recently, which was a great success from every standpoint. We had a good program arranged. A number of races, including horse races, bucking contest, and a base ball game between Richdale and our local, which was won by the 'hay seeds' 12 to 3. Director C. H. Harris, of the Medicine Hat constituency, gave us an address on the U.F.A. platform, which was taken with great enthusiasm by all present. Mr. Harris is a very well-informed man and has his heart and soul in the work and welfare of the U.F.A. He is a great speaker and has no doubt studied the political situation closely. We believe he is deserving of our entire support and praise. He certainly brought our attention to a great many things we should think on a great deal, principally the tariff, also

the workings and manoeuvrings of the old political parties. We believe it is certainly time for the farmers to take political action if we wish to have our just rights.

To get back to our picnic, after Mr. Harris' address we held a short program, which went greatly above our expectations and was well received. After this came a short display of fireworks. Then the rest of the evening was spent in dancing.

The refreshments were served in a booth by our local U.F.A. and assisted by the women. This was our first picnic and judging by our success we will have a still better one next year.

We hope all the U.F.A. locals will keep up the good work and keep after politics, and see that their demands are realised.—Arthur Pincombe, secretary.

Kinear

I wish to inform you that the Kinear local held a very successful picnic recently, several hundred people gathered to enjoy the sports and the entertainment provided by the sports committee.

Director H. E. Spencer, of the Battle River constituency, was present, and gave a very instructive and interesting address. The day was completed by a splendid rain which helped to make July 11 a red-letter day in this community.—Daniel W. Greer, secretary.

Sunalta

The first picnic of the Sunalta local went off with snap. Everyone seemed to enjoy the outing which ended up with a speech from Mr. Shearer, a returned veteran. The ball game was a close affair and the children's races were very competitive with close finishes. The Foremost brass band was in attendance and was much appreciated. A free feed was given to the band and ball players and was served by the ladies of

for lively activities along U.F.A. lines. The young people stayed in the evening for a dance in the town hall.—A. J. Bower, Magnolia Local.

New Organizations

The following locals have recently been organized: Parkhurst local, Ernest F. Hughes, of Athabasca is president and Hugh Carlson, Athabasca, secretary.

Ridgewood local, J. G. Mayberry, Penhold, secretary, and H. Bratke, Penfold, president.

A local of the U.F.A. has been organized at Bruderheim recently by Rice Sheppard, to be known as the Bruderheim local. Gus Gabert is secretary, and Frank Weder, R.R. No. 1, Fort Saskatchewan, president.

A local has been organized at Sylvan lake to be known as the Norma local. E. Bellefontaine is secretary, and O. Austin is president.

A local has been organized at Sar-rail, Alberta, to be known as the Flat Creek local. L. J. Belanger is secretary, and Charles Gagnon, Donatville is president.

A local has been organized at Lake McGregor, to be known as the Kirkdale local. Herman Spanke is secretary.

Political Notes

We all here have great faith in the political movement of the U.F.A. and hope that it will succeed.—D. Meurin, secretary St. Jean Baptiste Local.

The members of Progressive local are very strongly in favor of political action and will support the movement to about 90 per cent. of the members as they think it is a move in the right direction.—O. S. Young, secretary.

Our local is enthusiastic over political action and it is my desire to do everything possible to maintain it's present tone.—Edward J. Garland, secretary, Rumsey Local.

Our union is doing fine, and the members are taking great interest in political action.—J. C. Shannon, secretary, Creighton Local.

U.F.A. Briefs

We are going to be able to live up to our name this year as we intend to reach the 70 mark. This union and three others have formed a co-operative association at Lacombe.—O. S. Young, secretary, Progressive Local.

The mail service in this community does not satisfy residents. Accordingly, a complaint has been made through the medium of the local to the inspector regarding the irregular carriage of mails, and also of the service at the local post office.—H. L. Dundas, secretary, Bear Lake Local.

Our union is progressing very nicely but owing to the second unfavorable crop season it is hard to collect fees, but we are out to beat last year's membership roll and we are going to do it. We had a good rain on July 16, the first of the season.—J. C. Shannon, secretary, Creighton Local.

Our meetings lately have not been strong. Most of our members farm by irrigation and are excusable. At our last meeting we discussed the political movement, the desirability of forming this district into a municipality, and the bad state of some of the roads.—Alex. Garrow, secretary, Newell Local.

We have now a total of 20 paid-up members and everything is working smoothly. We have bought gopher poison at a 25 per cent. discount and expect to handle twine at a reduced cost.

We have also had two social evenings to help swell our funds; they both proved successful.—Stanley S. Sanderson, secretary, Albert Local.

Magnolia

A very successful U.F.A. picnic was held at Magnolia recently. The sports committee had arranged an excellent program, which was run off with enthusiasm. The program committee had succeeded in securing the services of Rice Sheppard, of Edmonton, and after the picnic dinner he gave an address in which he outlined the history and growth of the organization, telling something of the struggles through which the association had passed in gaining its present status.

After the address new members signed up and the Magnolia local felt that Mr. Sheppard had given them an impulse

Lavoy

Since the time of organization our local has steadily increased in numbers and at the present time we have over 60 paid-up members on the books. We held a U.F.A. picnic a short time ago at which one of the largest crowds gathered that has ever been seen in town, and I am pleased to report that it was a big success from every point of view.—B. J. Hawkins, secretary, Lavoy Local.

LUMBER

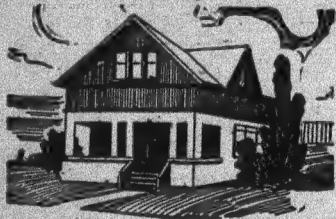


**Save from
\$150 to \$250**
on every carload
you buy.



Facts to Consider
High Quality
Immediate Shipment
Low Prices
Examination before
Payment
Cluborders Loaded
Separately

REMEMBER:—We furnish House and Barn Plans Free of Charge. No obligation on your part. We consider it a pleasure to serve you.

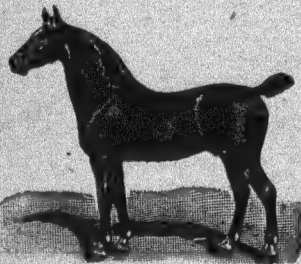


Write for Price List Delivered Your Station

**Nor'-West Farmers
Co-Operative Lumber Co., Ltd.**
433 Hastings Street VANCOUVER, B. C.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweny, Capped Hoof,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Ringbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horns or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.75
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
use. Send for descriptive circulars,
testimonials, etc. Address—
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Sow Fall Rye

Unequalled for Fall Pasture, Early Spring
Pasture, and Grain Production.

Secure your seed from
The Noble Foundation Ltd.
NOBLEFORD, ALTA.

PRICES
Car lots, in bulk, per bushel\$2.40
Sacks, per bushel 2.80
P.O.B. Nobleford

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

"Mike" Is Not Grit Delegate

WM. MORELAND, president of the Beverley Grain Growers' Association, has favored the Central office with a copy of the Swift Current Herald, under date of July 24, which contains a communication from Sub-organizer Mike McLachlan. As is well known "Mike" is one of the enthusiastic grain growers of the Swift Current district and is naturally resentful of the attempt to line him up with the old-time politicians.

During the liberal federal convention at Morse, on July 15, Mike McLachlan was named as a member of the liberal executive, and repudiates the doubtful honor in the following letter:—

"To the editor of the Herald:—
"Dear sir: Having had the privilege of using your paper in the interest of the farmers' movement, the benefits of which have been very noteworthy, I would now ask you to publish the following, which is of vital interest to those members of the Grain Growers' Association who deemed me worthy of their confidence by endorsing my appointment as the chairman of the Grain Growers' Political Party of this constituency at the convention held in Swift Current, on June 14.

"At the liberal convention, held in Morse last Tuesday, my name was included as a member of the liberal executive, against my desire or inclination, such a position being untenable, and would necessitate one or other of the parties being double crossed eventually. This signal honor of being elected on the liberal executive at this late date and after 13 years' residence in the vicinity of Swift Current, has non-plussed me personally, and at the same time created a feeling of uneasiness among those in whom I am directly interested. If this affected myself only I could afford to ignore it as a miserable attempt to place me in a ridiculous position, with the ultimate intent to kill me politically. As the killing of such small fry as Mike would not be noticeable amongst the political lions who are rising on all sides.

"No, whenever I stand in the way of progress, I am perfectly willing to go back and sit down, being a firm believer in the principle of the recall, regardless of its legality or otherwise. If there are any doubts arising out of this incident respecting my honorable intentions towards the people with whom I am aligned, I have no hesitation in placing myself in the hands of the grain growers' political executive for disposal forthwith.

"Yours respectfully,
"M. McLACHLAN.
"Swift Current, Sask., July 22, 1919."

Bulyea Local Wins Shield

For the second time in four years the Bulyea Grain Growers' local captured the grand challenge shield at the Regina Fair, offered by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited. This trophy is to be won four times, not necessarily consecutively, to become the property of the winner and thus leaves Bulyea a lap ahead of all others. The shield was won in previous years as follows: Rockhaven in 1916; Bulyea local, 1917; Greenwood local, Lloydminster, 1918.

List of 1919 Winners

Following is a list of the prize winners for the recent exhibits at Regina, for the best exhibits of wheat, oats and barley: First prize, Bulyea, \$50; second, Sifton, \$37.50; third, Belbeck, \$25; fourth, Dundurn, \$20; fifth, Speers, \$15; sixth, Cozy Nook, \$12.50; seventh, Rose Plains, \$10; eighth, Keddlestone, \$7.50; ninth, Southey, \$5.00; tenth, Burdick, \$2.50.

Memorial Tablet to War Heroes

During the last week in July a series of grain growers' meetings was held in the Ponteix district by Geo. Bradley, of the Central office, and the large and attentive audiences were a gratifying illustration of the increasing interest which is being taken in the activities of the association.

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman
Regina, Sask.

The first meeting was held on the Thursday evening under the auspices of the Westleigh local, which was presided over by A. M. McKay, the president. There was a large attendance of both sexes, the schoolhouse being comfortably filled. Following the address refreshments were served, when the floor was cleared for dancing, which was continued by the younger members of the association until the return of daylight reminded them of the duty of returning to their homes to milk the cows.

Picnic at Pinto School

On Friday afternoon, the proceedings were varied by a picnic at Pinto school under the auspices of the Pinto Grain Growers' local. One of the features of the occasion was the effort on the part of the local to raise the balance of the money necessary to pay the cost of erecting a memorial tablet in the schoolhouse in honor of four boys of the district who paid the supreme sacrifice in the late war.

The names of the local heroes are as follows: John W. Pilgrim, who enlisted in May, 1916, and was killed April 27, 1917; Horace T. Pilgrim, enlisted May, 1917, and killed in October, 1918; James Gomic, who enlisted May, 1916, and was killed early in 1918; Lloyd Grant, who enlisted in April, 1916, and was killed exactly one year later.

The memorial tablet is expected to cost \$125, and of this sum \$68 has already been raised as the result of a concert and supper which was held under the auspices of the Grain Growers' Association, during the late winter. The balance of this amount was raised on the above occasion.

Meeting of Buffalo Horn Local

Another meeting was held the same evening in the Hoyle schoolhouse, under the auspices of the Buffalo Horn local, which was crowded to the doors, it being found necessary to remove the paper from the wall to admit the crowd. The meeting was presided over by the president, Mr. Macdonald, and the address of the evening was delivered by Geo. Bradley, of the Central office, who for about an hour-and-a-half discussed the various activities of the association. Following the meeting refreshments were served, the proceedings terminating shortly after midnight.

Breaking New Ground

George W. Atkinson, of Collier, who is deeply and seriously interested in all that appertains to the grain growers' movement, has favored the Central office with the following account of their efforts to be self-dependent; which, after all, is one of the main essentials of this, or any other, organization.

Under date of August 4, he writes:—"The Collier local's picnic, at Morgan's Grove, on July 26, was in some ways a disappointment. But, nevertheless, besides providing a good time for the crowd, it demonstrated two things: First, that it is not necessary to go to Central for a speaker; and, second, that properly managed, a company of merry-makers can be induced to listen attentively to a serious discourse on a weighty subject.

Disappointed In Speaker

"Disappointed regarding Mr. Hawkes, whom we had been led to expect, we were able to secure Mr. Thomas, of Valor, almost our neighbor, and Mr. Thomas was no disappointment.

"The afternoon was well filled with games and field sports and the crowd, sufficiently entertained and leg weary were willing after supper and a few selections from the orchestra, to listen to what and the why of the farmers in politics. Mr. Thomas' catalogue of the farmers' burdens was familiar and easily followed, because every listener was a living demonstration of the

truth of his story. But the way of deliverance was new ground and, because it involves labor and self-sacrifice, will have to be repeated.

"A considerable number of people have, for the first time, heard a statement of the reason and the objective of this new democratic crusade. They have been interested; but much more work is needed if they are to be moved to action."

Big Picnic at Tramping Lake

One of the largest grain growers' picnics ever held in Saskatchewan was held at Tramping Lake, on July 24, when over 4,000 people were in attendance. The atmospheric conditions were ideal and hundreds of automobiles and Ford cars were lined up along the lake front from far and near.

The main sport of the day was a baseball tournament; five teams, including a ladies' team, competing for the substantial prizes offered. The airplane exhibition, by Major McClelland, of Saskatoon, was another big attraction, and especially appreciated by the fortunate ones who were passengers.

Array of Speakers

The speakers of the afternoon were A. J. Hawkes, of Percival, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; H. O. Wright, M.P. for Battleford; T. H. McConica, of Luseland; H. C. Clay, Landis, president of the federal constituency of Battleford; and Rev. Mr. McCulloch, of Rosetown, Moderator of the Kindersley Presbytery.

In the absence of P. M. McCaffray and W. T. Hall, directors for Districts Nos. 13 and 16, C. C. Stolliker, of Wilkie, secretary of District No. 13, was appointed chairman for the occasion. In introducing Mr. Hawkes, the chairman made an appeal to the farmers present to join the association, at the same time pointing out the many advantages in organization. He quoted the Toronto Times, which accused the farmers of profiteering and becoming rich at the expense of the others. In contrast, it was shown that many farmers were in actual need, owing to repeated crop failures, poor facilities, and inequitable taxation.

Explains His Vote

Hon. H. O. Wright, M.P., explained his attitude in his vote on the budget and McMaster amendment, claiming that it was not well framed. Mr. Wright contended that in order for him to be able to support the amendment it would have necessitated his voting against the government and forcing a general election at this critical time, which would be like a man who declared he did not want to kill but would take a chance on pulling the trigger with a deadly aim. Mr. Wright claimed that he had been elected on a "Win-the-war" platform and finding himself facing the tariff question, which had not been an issue at the time of his election, had written several letters to ascertain the sentiment of his constituency. The replies being divided on the question of the budget he had used his best judgment in voting against the amendment and for the budget. He declared that there was not money enough in Canada to buy his vote and that he was a good grain grower and in sympathy with the movement.

Address by T. H. McConica

T. H. McConica, of Luseland, is well known to all grain growers, and his address in every way was what was anticipated. He ridiculed Col. Currie's protectionist speech in parliament, in which he pictured Saskatchewan as a great manufacturing centre, enjoying all the blessings of the tariff now enjoyed by eastern manufacturers. "Why grow wheat when we can sell our farms by the wheelbarrow loads to manufacture glass and empty jugs," said Mr. McConica.

Mr. McConica did not believe the present government incompetent. Mistakes had no doubt been made, but the problems had been many and great. He did not agree with Mr. Wright's vote on the McMaster amendment, declaring

he would have voted as the people desired, even if it had precipitated an election.

Mr. McConica's speech was highly appreciated by all who heard him, and the grain growers are proud to count him amongst their numbers.

R. C. Clay, chairman of the organization committee for the Battleford constituency, spoke briefly, outlining the work contemplated by his committee. Rev. Mr. McCulloch, of Rosetown, followed with a short address on the principles for which the grain growers' associations stand.

Big Annual Affair

C. C. Stolliker, the chairman, invited all present to join the association and help in the great movement for better conditions among the common people and urged them to forget their past party affiliations, to look to the future and help in the solution of the many problems now confronting us. With "Equity" as our motto victory is sure to come.

For the success of this undertaking the chief credit is due to the Paragon local, of Kelfield, whose officials have worked long and diligently. G. A. Irwin, the secretary, has been a busy man and the manner in which he handled the affair reflects much credit on him. Mr. Irwin's good work should be an example for other secretaries to follow. It is to be hoped the big union picnic will become an annual affair, in which all locals in that section of the province will participate, the proceeds of which will be devoted to furthering the work of the association.

C.P.R. Offers Silver Cup

In connection with the International Soil Products Exposition, which will be held at Kansas City, Mo., on September 24 to October 4, the Department of Colonization of the Canadian Pacific Railway is offering a silver cup of the value of \$500 for the best half bushel of hard wheat exhibited. It is hoped that every farmer in Saskatchewan, who has a good sample of wheat, will submit a half bushel for the competition.

Those competing for this cup will automatically become competitors for the prize offered by the International Farming Congress in this class, which include a first, second and third prize. In addition they have a chance of winning the sweepstakes for wheat. The winning sample of hard spring wheat is usually the best exhibit of wheat shown at the exposition and thus wins the sweepstakes prize, and the exhibits from western Canada generally carry all before them in this class.

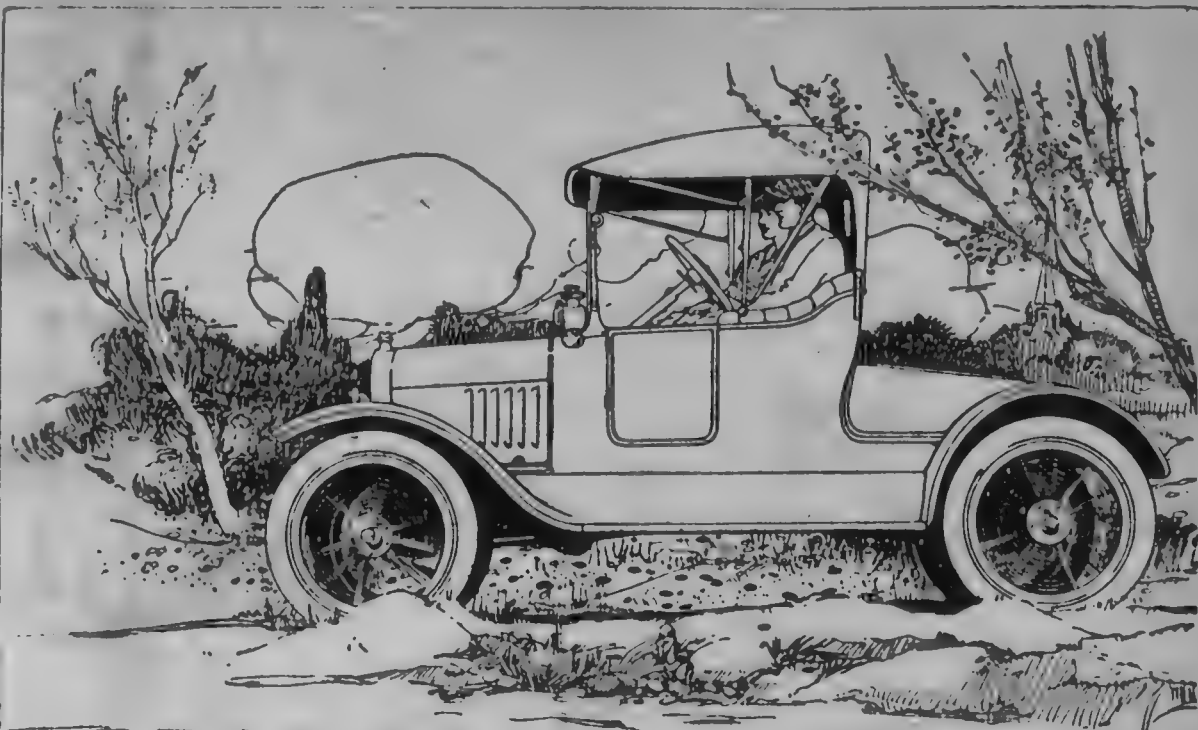
Won by Seager Wheeler

Last year the C.P.R. cup, the sweepstakes for wheat, and the first prize for hard wheat were won by Seager Wheeler, of Rosethorn, Saskatchewan, with H. B. Sheeley, of High River, Alberta, a good second. No cup was offered by the C.P.R. in 1917, but the sweepstakes for wheat, and the first prize for hard spring wheat were won by Samuel Larcombe, of Birtle, Manitoba, in that year.

In addition to the above, other valuable prizes will be offered for every variety of field crops. Of late years farmers from western Canada have carried off the lion's share, and no doubt their exhibits will be conspicuous this year. An official premium list of the exposition can be obtained by writing to the secretary of the International Farm Congress, Kansas City, Mo.

Go and Do Likewise

In spite of good leadership such organizations as the Grain Growers' Association could never succeed without the voluntary and ungrudging support of the rank and file. It is with all the more pleasure, therefore, to place on record the fact which is worthy of emulation, that a few days ago—during Regina fair week—J. T. O'Brien, of Khedive, called at the Central office and handed back to the association, for the fighting fund, a money order for the sum of \$6.18, which had been sent to him as the balance from Victory Bonds, which he had transferred to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in purchasing debenture stock.



FORD Touring Cars and Roadsters can now be supplied with new Ford electric starting and lighting systems as OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT.

This electric equipment is a Ford product built by the Ford Company in their own factory, and consisting of Generator, Starting Motor and Storage Battery.

It is as reliable and efficient as the Ford Motor, into which it is built.

The Ford Standard Magneto also supplies ignition independent of the batteries.

Ford Runabout, \$660. Touring, \$690.

On open models the Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment is \$100 extra. Coupe, \$975. Sedan, \$1175. (Closed model prices include Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment).

These prices are f. o. b. Ford, Ont., and do not include the War Tax.

Ford

Electric Starting and Lighting

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Ford, Ont.

The Only Breed

which can furnish both market topping steers and cows which are profitable milk producers, is the Shorthorn.

More pounds of beef, more milk, more profits.

Write the Secretary for free publications.

Domintion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

W. A. DRYDEN,
President
Brooklin, Ont.

C. E. DAY,
Secretary
Box 285,
Guelph, Ont.

Shorthorns



Cattle For Sale on Terms

The Department of Agriculture of the Province of Saskatchewan, is purchasing good young grade breeding stock from farmers in the drought area of the province, for resale on easy terms to farmers

who have sufficient feed. The department considers that it would be a calamity if any great number of young cattle were sent to the slaughter pens, and an exceptionally good opportunity is being offered to farmers who wish to build up their herds but are not financially in a position to buy breeding stock on the usual cash terms.

Full particulars as to the terms on which cattle are to be sold will be furnished on application.

Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

MASTER MECHANIC OVERALLS

Are roomy, neat fitting, comfortable and strong work garments. They have made a record as the best in overalls.

Every wearer of "Master Mechanica" is protected by our Famous Guarantee—You take no chances when you buy them.



Ace High!

THE Dixie "Ace" Tractor has so many exclusive features that its superiority is unquestioned. It is the "Ace of Aces,"—acknowledged by everyone as setting an entirely new standard in tractor design and construction. The Dixie "Ace" leads,—others follow.

You do not buy a tractor everyday—You cannot afford to do anything until you learn all about the Dixie "Ace."—A better Tractor at a better price!



Send for Free Tractor Book To-day.

GILSON Mfg. Co. Ltd.

251 to 275 ELGIN AVE. WINNIPEG, MAN. 87

Make Big Money Boring Wells

Have water on your own farm. It spare time make wells for your neighbors. It means \$1000 extra in ordinary years, double that in dry years. No risk—no experience necessary.

Complete Outfit for Getting Water Quickly Anywhere. Includes boring rigs, rock drills, and combined machines. One man with horse often bored 100 feet or more in 10 hours. Pays \$50.00 per foot. Engine or horse power. Write for Easy Terms and Illustrated Catalog. Little Mfg. Co. Clarinda, Iowa. Address Saskatchewan, Sask. Reg. 19

Manitoba Grain Growers

Summary of Reports

IT IS perhaps hardly fair to judge the campaign situation by a few reports, but so many secretaries have not yet managed to get their semi-annual forms filled up and returned that one is tempted to try what indications are given by the first twenty-five.

Here they are. Of the first twenty-five reports to hand five are reports of new associations with a total membership of 125, an average of 25. Of these, only two have women members, one having 13 (and, curiously enough, no men) and the other four.

The total membership of the 25 associations to date is 869, of which 97 are women. This shows an average membership of 34, but of women alone the average is scarcely four. Of the 25 associations 15 have as yet no women members.

Excluding the new associations the other 20 show a membership to date of 744, as against the 1918 membership of 671 in the same associations. This would indicate that we are some way yet from doubling our membership.

On the other hand there are some individual cases of very gratifying increase. Binscarth last year reported 34 members. This year to date they have enrolled 72. Rossendale last year had 17. This year 42 are recorded. Portage la Prairie last year had 28, this year 50. Oakner last year 10, this year 20.

The most gratifying report of those sent in so far is that of the Minto association, which last year reported 70 members. This year to date they have rolled up the splendid total of 128, there being 81 men and 47 women. This is the result of a thorough canvass made during July for new members and Guide subscribers. The Manitoba page takes off its hat to Minto, and its splendid group of workers. May their tribe increase!

Hold on, Here's Another

The typewriter had hardly stopped clicking off that last paragraph when our faithful posty slid a letter over bearing the news that Morris association had beaten the record. Last year they totalled 129 members, up to date this year they report 138. Three cheers and a tiger for Morris. The 'M's are leading so far. Who will be next?

Last year there were five associations that reported over 100 members and twenty that reported 50 or more. Shall we this year look for five with 200 and 20 with 100 or more. There's going to be some rivalry for first place. Next!

Association Motor Cars

That is not the name of a new breed of cars. It designates rather a new service to which cars are being put. In certain corners of the province now, many of the cars you meet are bearing the three-inch green and gold circle badge on the windshield which indicates that the owner is one of the organized farmers and that he is proud of the fact.

The windshield badge is his advertising medium. It is not loud nor gaudy nor glaring—just a neat reproduction of the ordinary membership button with the golden sheaf in the centre. It is not too late in the season yet to put one on your car. See if your local secretary has them on hand. If not, you can get yours direct from the Central office, post paid, for only 25 cents. To secretaries, by the dozen, \$2.50. Send today.

Don't Be a Slacker

How could anyone be a slacker now—the war is over? The fact is there are slackers in peace as well as in war—and occasionally one creeps into the Grain Growers' Association. For instance, a president who never got his local board together for business, or a secretary who never made his semi-annual returns to the Central office might be in danger of being regarded as dangerously near the boundary of the slacker class.

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood

306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

That reminds me, have you sent in your semi-annual report yet? Central ought, within the next ten days to report to the association at large the results of the summer campaign. It can't be done if some secretaries are dilatory. Be a sport and, if your report is not already on its way, start it off before you sleep. You owe it to the other associations and to the movement generally. Mail it before sundown.

For Future Effectiveness

The progressive spirit of the farmers' movement demands careful planning for future effectiveness. If a certain phase of our work has failed partially or wholly it should be clearly recognized and the reasons ascertained. With the reasons for past failure understood there should be definite and concerted planning to avoid taking the same course a second time and to take paths which will lead to success. This applies around the whole circle of our work, local, district and provincial.

If you are an interested and active grain grower you ought to be thinking up plans for future effectiveness. Perhaps you have been. Perhaps you see clearly just why a certain section of this year's campaign seemed to slip a cog, and can suggest the remedy. Practical suggestions for greater effectiveness are always welcomed by sensible grain growers. If you have such suggestions will you not express them. If it is a local matter, pass them on to your local board. If it is in regard to the district, drop a line to the district secretary or the district director. If it is for the province, send it in to the Central office. The association today, and hereby, invites suggestions from interested grain growers who would like to help the movement along. They will be welcome any time, but chiefly today.

A Witness in the East

Among eastern papers which stand staunchly by the progressive movement of the West none is more noteworthy than the Weekly Witness, of Montreal. For 60 years the Witness has advocated free trade and it stands today true to the ideals with which it began its career. Its editorials are a liberal education in themselves. A recent issue has the following, which will be read with interest in Manitoba:

"To tax the producing powers of the country is the foulest of economy. The protest of Mr. Scallion, representing the grain growers of the West, does not appear a day too soon. He rightly condemns the camouflage of the capitalistic papers in their persistent and unpatriotic effort to make it appear that on the tariff question there is a schism between the East and the West. The divisions is between the protected interests and those who suffer from them."

"They are going to appoint a commission to investigate what the new tariff should be. Such commissions are everywhere the subterfuge of protectionism. Their very appointment crystallizes the principle of protection, implying, as it does, that the primary idea of a tariff is, not to pay the nation's debts, but to take care of this or that business. Such a commission after all its sage enquiries, will, of course, bring in the report it is selected and appointed to bring in."

"A joint stock company is not a private affair. It is created by the public, and presumably for the public, and full publicity is the public's claim upon it. It is the right of the stock holders, who are its owners. It is the right of its employees, who are spending their lives in its behalf. It is the right of the public, which created it, and for whose benefit it exists."

"It was the tremendous needs of the years that followed the civil war that

gave the New England protectionists their chance to bind on their people the burdens of protection. Both in Britain and Canada there is a latent hope of doing the same. In Canada the politicians are putting off the fiscal question for the present in the hope that when the dire need of money becomes overwhelming it will be easy to pass any tariff they like."

Patriots Still

The noble patriotic service rendered by the women of Canada during the war was one of the bright gleams that lightened the darkness of those four years of conflict. At a number of points where the women were organized for that service they are learning that they may still continue to serve the nation in the work of the women grain growers. The service of hospital aid, school auxiliary work, relief of suffering and privation, child clinic and district nursing which they are effectively promoting is of the highest type of national service, and should call forth the enthusiastic support of every rural Canadian woman.

Are your women locally organized for this service yet? If not, why not get your local board to take up in a definite way the duty of getting them in. Drop a line to Miss Finch at the Central office for details of the work they are doing, and get into line for the fall and winter. The association needs your women and they need the stimulus and encouragement it can give.

The Study Class Idea

The idea of a small group of kindred spirits getting together regularly through the winter for mutual help and encouragement in studying the progressive movement and its principles is being discussed at several points in the province. Where there are three young men who want to do it, it can be made a success. The three can certainly get another three and inspire them enough to become active helpers, and six is a good working group. Not more than nine of ten at most would be wanted.

A systematic course of reading should be chosen, to be discussed and threshed out week by week when the group gets together. They should aim to make themselves master of some phase of the movement or some section of its ideals, so that they will be able to discuss it effectively and masterfully anywhere. If you can form such a group it will be well worth while doing, and bigger results may follow than you dream of. Go right to it.

Ten Women

Have you got them in your association? If you have an association at all you ought to have ten women. You ought to have them because you need them. That ought to be reason enough. Socially and democratically, and associational you are not up to standard till you have them. You need them to talk tariff to you. You need them to enliven the program. You need them to enter on training for intelligent citizenship.

You ought to have them because they need the association, its social fellowship, its stimulating discussions, its widening horizon. They need the interchange of thought with neighbors that is furnished in the association. They need it more than you do, and possibly you need it a good deal.

Will you not, as a local board, do your bit by the association, by your own community, by seeing at once to the enrollment of your first ten women? Set them at the task of enrolling the second ten and the third ten, and then you'll be in a fair way to getting really to work as a community institution. The first thing is to get it into your souls that you need them. Then you will get them.

Facts of the Present Day

It is as true as ever that one-half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives. In fact it is true that in Manitoba—and other places—there are

many who do not know what people are doing and thinking half-a-dozen miles away. The following notes will show you some conditions and some people of today with whom you are not familiar.

Live Wires

Here is a local association which last winter made up its mind it was going to move out of the old rut and do something. It began by taking the annual meeting seriously. A little effort secured a good crowd and when the election of officers came care was taken to elect a board with a view to the hustling it might do. That meant some new blood and some of the sleepers who had been on the board were left out of office. And the board began at once to hustle. Membership, Guide subscriptions, grain growers' buttons, wind shield badges—everything was considered by them with the result that today the association is the most really alive thing in that neighborhood, its membership nearly doubled, its activities known and discussed, and its work the pride of every member. Did you know there was such a place? It is up to you to help create another such place. Begin early this fall.

Without the Electricity

Here's another place. Our workers discovered it in the recent campaign. A place where there are five local centres that have never had a grain growers' meeting—actually—never had a grain growers' meeting. And in the community there were individual farmers who didn't know that any such organization as the Grain Growers' Association was in existence—actually—didn't know. You wouldn't have believed it, would you? One would have thought that somebody, some time, would have carried the news. Perhaps there are others. Anyway, it is up to you as an interested, active grain grower to assure yourself that no such district as that is allowed to continue to exist within 25 miles of you. As soon as the work slackens hitch up your car and get a neighbor in with you and scurry round to make sure that no district that you can touch is left without the electricity.

Worth About Ten

Campaigners sometimes find encouragement. The other day, at the close of a meeting in a little western town, a local townsman got up and urged that every possible means be taken to strengthen the local organization, and, by way of backing up his plea, volunteered himself personally to canvass every adult in the town. As a community organization he believed it should take in everybody who had the good of the community at heart, and he was willing to do his bit to realize the ideal. That is what counts—people who are willing to do something for the cause. It is up to you to be one of them.

A Board that Works

We heard of it just the other day—a district board which had met for business four times in six months. That means they are out to place that district in a foremost place in the movement. You are a grain grower. How often has your district board met in the last six months? What have they done? You ought to know. Are you thinking of seeing to it that they meet often enough to do all the business that ought to be done in your district in the year? It's up to you.

One Kind of Director

We heard of him just the other day. He was a new man on the job. Probably never dreamed of being a district director till last winter when he was elected. But since that time he has visited 14 of the locals in his district. Do you get that? Actually, this district director has visited 14 local Grain Growers Associations and his visits meant help and inspiration, and new life to those associations. Doesn't that give you visions of an entirely new type of district director—a man or woman—who when elected makes it his or her business to become responsible for the standing and progress of the movement, a kind of a cross between a benevolent and progressive school inspector and the district deputy grand master of certain fraternal organizations. A high standard, you say? Well, it is, but you may be absolutely sure our movement is going to move up all the standards through the years to come. It's up to you to help lift them.

The Ford Manual Says—

"There is nothing to be gained by experimenting with different makes of plugs."

"The make of plugs with which Ford engines are equipped when they leave the factory are best adapted to the requirements of our Motor."

Since 1911 Fords have been and are now equipped with



Champion Dependable Spark Plugs

No recommendation could have a greater significance to Ford owners when making spark plug replacements.

No matter what make or type of motor or engine you may have, or what it is used for, there is a type of Champion that will enable it to maintain its highest efficiency.

The fact that Overlands, Studebakers, Maxwells and over two hundred other makes of passenger cars, trucks, tractors, and other gasoline engines have Champion equipment is the best proof of their dependability. Champions are guaranteed to give "Absolute satisfaction to the user or full repair or replacement will be made."

"Champion" on the insulator is your assurance of "plus service," satisfaction and economy.

**Champion Spark Plug Co.,
of Canada, Limited**
Windsor, Ontario



Champion "X"
for Ford Cars
A15, 1/2 inch.
Price 90c.



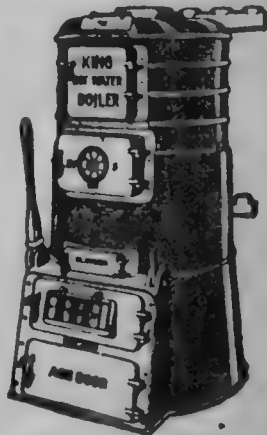
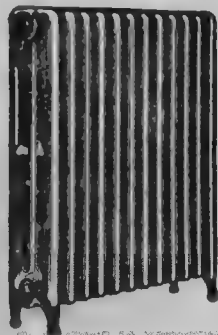
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

KING HOT WATER BOILERS AND IMPERIAL RADIATORS

Economical Heaters

These Boilers are simply perfect as economical heaters. They give an even, steady heat in every room in stormiest weather. Your Sanitary Engineer, or Plumber, or Hardware dealer will tell you the cost of installation, or you may write us and we will gladly give full information without any obligation to you.

OUR BOOKLETS TELL THE WHOLE STORY
Write for Free Copies



STEEL AND RADIATION, LIMITED

Manufacturers of Hot Water and Steam Boilers and Radiators, Fenestm Steel Sash and Concrete Reinforcing
129 Fraser Ave., Toronto

Maltese Cross Tires

MALTESE CROSS TIRES give that extra wear and riding comfort that is appreciated by discriminating motorists. The sense of surety experienced by motorists with MALTESE CROSS TIRE EQUIP-

MENT can be yours, too. If that old bugaboo, "Will my tires get me back without trouble?" worries you while touring, equip your car with "The Tires That Give Satisfaction" and enjoy yourself. Tire troubles seem extra shy of the

Maltese Cross Brand

Notice the number of cars that are to-day equipped with MALTESE CROSS TIRES. Motorists do not change equipment without good reason. Can you be satisfied

with ordinary tires when the super-wearing qualities of MALTESE CROSS TIRES are so apparent.



NON-SKID TREAD



RIDGED TREAD

Gutta Percha & Rubber Limited

Head Offices and Factory: TORONTO

BRANCHES: Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Vancouver, Victoria.



HERE is the tractor of utmost economy, the tractor that gets most from every gallon of fuel because the direct drive from motor to both rear axle and belt pulley saves power.

THE HUBER Light Four

is the right sized tractor for every sized farm. It is powerful enough to pull three 14-inch bottoms and turn an acre an hour, and light enough to work on plowed ground without packing it down.

Thousands of Huber Light Fours are in successful use. It is the tried and proved tractor. Huber owners are Huber boosters. For 40 years Huber has built steam tractors; and for 20 years gas tractors. The Huber Light Four is the best tractor Huber ever built.

It plows, harrows, drills, pulls a binder—does every type of heavy field and belt work economically. So simple a boy can run it, and anyone who knows an automobile can keep it in repair.

Every one interested in tractors should read the "Tractor in the Making" a reprint in booklet form. Tells vitally interesting facts about tractors. It is free for the asking. Also ask for literature on Huber Junior Thresher.

The Huber Mfg. Co., Marion, O., U. S. A.

BARKLEY TRACTOR & SEPERATOR CO., Edmonton, Alberta

THE HUBER MFG. COMPANY
BRANDON, MANITOBA

Some territory still open for line dealers

Weight 5,000 pounds; pulls three 14" bottom plows; 18 b. p. delivered to the drawbar; 25 b. p. at the belt. Waukesha four-cylinder motor; Perforated Radiator; Hyatt Roller Bearings; burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate; center draft; two speeds, 14 and 6 miles per hour.

Irrigationists Meet at the Hat

Large Number of Questions Relating to Irrigation Farming Discussed in Annual Convention

THE prolonged drought which has resulted in an almost total crop failure over Southern Alberta, and a large part of Southwestern Saskatchewan, gave a tone of more than ordinary assurance to the speeches at the thirteenth annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association, held in Medicine Hat, on August 4, 5 and 6. Not that devotees of irrigation have not been enthusiastic in the past as to the merits of their plan for supplementing the rainfall to the extent necessary for the production of crops every year. The success attained by irrigation farmers in several parts of Southern Alberta during the last few years has developed a large number of irrigation enthusiasts who have lost no opportunity of expressing the opinion that permanent agriculture in that section of the province depended very largely on the extension of irrigation farming. Dry farmers have disputed this view, but conditions this year have given the irrigationists the best of the argument at least for the present, and their enthusiasm refused to be dampened by the generous but belated rains which fell throughout the whole of Southern Alberta while the convention was in progress.

When the convention opened it was found that not a single officer of the association was present. This brought the timely suggestion from the first speaker, Provincial Treasurer Mitchell, that the officers chosen should be those whose other duties would not take priority over the affairs of the association and who could be depended upon to show up at the conventions. Mr. Mitchell stated that the moneys used during the last few years for seed grain and other forms of relief would pay the interest on an amount sufficient to put in irrigation on a large scale. Some reference was made to the possibility of difficulty in getting the support of those who lived in parts of the province where irrigation was unnecessary for a government scheme to lend credit for the furtherance of irrigation projects. It will be remembered, however, that at the convention of the United Farmers of Alberta in Edmonton last winter a resolution favoring the extension of irrigation was unanimously supported by delegates from all parts of the province.

Who Should Guarantee the Bonds

One of the important questions that will have to be settled in connection with the carrying out of any extensive system of irrigation refers to the guarantee of bonds. The building of an irrigation system requires a large outlay on capital expenditure. It is acknowledged that the bonds of an irrigation district would command a better market as to the price received and the rate of interest paid if they were underwritten by a government, provincial or Dominion. Opinion is apparently divided as to which government this responsibility should fall upon. The matter was crystallized on the last day of the convention, when the following resolution was brought in—

"Because of the continuing dry seasons in Southern Alberta a crisis has arisen in the progress of our province whereby the extension of irrigation in Southern Alberta is of such vital importance to the welfare and prosperity, not only of the people living upon the land, but also of the whole province and the Dominion, that it justifies the use of the public credit for the purpose of guaranteeing the bonds of well-considered irrigation projects;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention demand that the provincial and Dominion governments take such immediate joint action as the occasion requires, looking toward the guarantee of the necessary credit for the installation of these projects."

In speaking of the resolution, J. J. McLellan, of Purple Springs, stated that when they held their convention at Lethbridge last winter a letter had been received from the minister of the interior which led them to believe that the Dominion government was willing to render the necessary assistance. It was now reported that it had changed its attitude on the matter. The buck had been passed once too often between Edmonton and Ottawa. The farmers did not want anything in the shape of a bonus. All they wanted was that the credit of the government be placed behind their bonds so that they could be disposed of more advantageously. Irrigation was a matter of just as vital moment as that of the construction of railways and governments had been quite willing in the past to guarantee the bonds of railway companies. It was time for the association to take a definite stand on the matter. He was in favor of the provincial government getting behind the bonds, and took occasion to point out that the resolution was clearly a compromising one. After some further discussion the resolution was passed by the convention.

At the last session of the convention the question of the responsibility of the Dominion government in guaranteeing the bonds on well-considered irrigation projects was again discussed. It was felt that the matter was so urgent as to demand immediate action, and a delegation was appointed to go to Ottawa and interview the government. The object will be to get definite information as to what responsibility the government is prepared to assume in the matter. The situation demands that the question of the guarantee of irrigation bonds be settled speedily, as until this is done the progress of many irrigation projects will be held up.

Many Calls for Irrigation

Several other resolutions were passed on during the last day of the convention. Among these was one brought in by delegates representing the territory north of the Red Deer River as far as Battle River, and east to the Saskatchewan boundary. It called on the Dominion government to take immediate action in the matter of bringing water from the North Saskatchewan to be used in irrigating their lands. This resolution was carried, as was also one from the country south of the Red Deer



Irrigating a Growing Wheat Crop.

River, including about 15 townships in the municipality of Britannia, asking that a survey be made immediately to ascertain how the land in question can be supplied with water and from what source. The making of these preliminary surveys and investigations, it may be said, is undertaken by the Dominion irrigation branch, and federal responsibility for the extension of irrigation projects ceases with this service.

A resolution from British Columbia called upon the governments, provincial and Dominion, to immediately have a survey made of the power available on the Shuswap and Adams Rivers for several purposes, especially for that of affording cheap power for irrigation pumping plants in the Okanagan district. Several resolutions asked that the government proceed with the construction of reservoirs in the Cypress Hills watershed, the same to be used for conserving the spring flow to be used in irrigation projects. It was stated that the surveys had been made several years ago and that these had shown the feasibility of the construction of such storage facilities. Immediate action was urged on the grounds that the settlers, having suffered from three successive crop failures, were in need of employment in their own districts to tide them over the coming winter and make it unnecessary for them to leave their farms. A program for the extension of tree planting, which it was felt would be of especial value to those whose land could not be brought under irrigation was supported and a committee was named to outline a form of organization for the encouragement of tree planting on the prairies. These resolutions were all carried.

The most prominent figure of the convention was Dr. Samuel Fortier, chief of the irrigation division of the United States department of agriculture. Dr. Fortier is Canadian by birth and a graduate of McGill University. He took a prominent part in many of the discussions and on the first evening of the convention gave a lecture on the application of water in irrigation. This lecture was illustrated by lantern slides showing the various methods of irrigation adopted in many of the States.

Profitable Irrigation Crops

Don H. Bark, of Brooks, Alta., who is recognized as one of the foremost irrigation experts in the province, addressed the convention on Profitable Irrigation Crops. In humid climates, he said, soils were deficient in mineral plant food, which had become leached out but they were rich in organic matter, and therefore in nitrogen, because of the large vegetable growth. In dry climates the reverse was true, mineral matter was there in abundance but the supply of available nitrogen was limited. Hence the necessity, sooner or later, of growing legumes. Of the several factors entering into plant growth moisture was one of the most important, and under irrigation it was one that could be controlled. The amount of moisture required by different crops varied greatly. The irrigation farmer had this advantage over the dry farmer: that he could suit the amount of moisture applied to a particular crop's needs in order to get the maximum production from that crop. The amount of moisture required for the production of a maximum crop of wheat, for instance, was only half the amount for a maximum crop of alfalfa. The irrigationist had to be a close student of the moisture requirements of crops.

The value of alfalfa was emphasized by the speaker. The value of this legume as a preparation for wheat could be seen in several successive crops of this cereal. While wheat would continue to be the most important cash crop it was advisable to give alfalfa an important place in the rotation. It should not, however, be left down too long. It was necessary to take advantage of the nitrogen it supplied for other crops, especially for cereals, at frequent intervals. The alfalfa might be left down three, four or five years, not longer. By the introduction of an annual legume into the rotation the yield of wheat could be still further increased. One of the rotations that the irrigation farmer might adopt was three years of alfalfa, followed by two crops of wheat and one of potatoes or oats; or the three years that the land

is broken up might be utilized by a crop of wheat, one of peas, and one of potatoes, or other hoed crop. The hoed crop might not take all the land that this rotation devotes to it, but it was pointed out that irrigation farming means intensive farming with smaller acreages and the use of more valuable crops than dry farming.

Mr. Bark instanced some of the cases in which he had been able to get very large returns per acre under irrigation at Brooks. Alfalfa, clover and alsike seed, peas and potatoes were some of the crops that had given returns at a rate sometimes reaching hundreds of dollars per acre.

In answer to questions, Mr. Bark stated that in his district, one foot of water in two irrigations of six inches each was about right for potatoes. Alfalfa required three six-inch irrigations, or possibly four. The amount of water applied would vary with the season. Irrigation water was like medicine on the shelf. It was not necessary to take it unless you needed it but generally when you did need it you needed it mightily badly. The best time to plant alfalfa was given as May 15 to June 15, and the amount as 15 pounds per acre, or perhaps more. In Alberta, inoculation was absolutely necessary. The handiest method was to take a quart of soil from around the roots of an old alfalfa plant, dissolve six ounces of furniture glue in a gallon of water, add the soil to the mixture and mix with a bushel of alfalfa seed, taking care not to expose the treated seed to direct sunlight and to sow within 24 hours.

The Economic Side

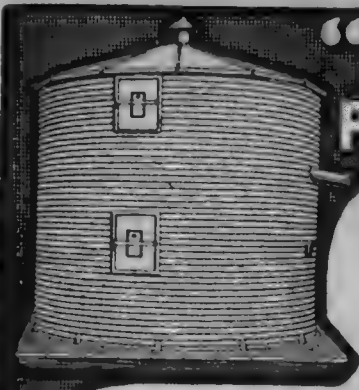
The Economic Phase of Irrigation was discussed by R. S. Stockton, of Strathmore. Among the economic factors were the following:

1. The study of specific crops adapted to the climatic conditions of the district, the market, and the methods of farming to be adopted.
2. Determination of the size of the farm unit.
3. Study of the methods of irrigation suitable to the crops and method of farming.
4. The problem of water supply, design of the system and the construction of the works.
5. Operation and maintenance of the works so as to be of the best use to the community in the development of a happy and populous farming district.

The irrigation farmer, Mr. Stockton said, was essentially an intensive farmer. He had to grow the crops that would do best in his district. In the Calgary, Strathmore and Gleichen districts they had found that alfalfa had to be handled with great care. It was subject to winter killing there and the hardest strain of pure Grimm was required. On an irrigation farm they should go in for diversified farming. One-third of the land might be kept in alfalfa. Regarding the amount of land that should be farmed he stated that 80 acres within four or five miles of the railway would support a family in comfort. Where there was rough land so that it could not be all irrigated a larger amount than this should be handled. The different systems of putting the water on the land were explained by the speaker.

In the discussion that followed the address, D. W. Hays, of Medicine Hat, gave some interesting figures, comparing the yields and values of crops under irrigation as compared with dry farming in the district. The figures were based on results obtained at Ronolane Farm, conducted by the company of which Mr. Hays is the manager.

W. H. Fairfield, superintendent of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, in continuing the discussion, stated that the most important thing that would follow the introduction of irrigation would be the change to mixed farming. In semi-arid districts, where it was necessary to conserve moisture by preventing the growth of vegetation every second or third year, it was almost if not absolutely necessary to stick to annual crops. Of these, the cereals were the ones grown in Alberta, and wheat was the outstanding cereal crop. Many problems, including weeds, drifting, and loss of fertility, made the position of the grain farmer one of greater and greater difficulty. With irrigation it was different. In the United States 60 per cent. of the irrigated land was under



"EASTLAKE" Portable Granary

You need it. It's got the design, the strength, the quality-materials and all up-to-date features. Made of heavy, galvanized and corrugated steel, curved—twenty-nine times stronger than flat sheets—by a firm who have been making for 30 years the goods the West wants. No cast iron to break—all pressed steel. All machine-made, therefore quick and easy to erect or take down. Weather-tight doors big enough to climb through. Take out any roof section in 3 minutes and

You Can Fill From Any Side

After filling, replace roof section and it bolts back, absolutely rain and snow tight. Chutes, with cut-offs, at 2 heights making bag filling easy. Size 12 feet 5 inches diameter, by 9 feet 11 inches at eaves, total capacity 1015 "Imperial" bushels.

You can't appreciate the "Eastlake" until you see the big illustrations in our new folders. Write to-day for same and prices to

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED
Manufacturers 707 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

A Christie Grant Bargain Special \$139 DELIVERED

We Pay
ALL
DELIVERY
CHARGES

HOUSE DRESS

Bust—34 to 42 in. Color—Gray
17335—Here is a very Special Bargain in a House Dress of dark gray print. Jarmint has 3-length sleeves, patch pocket and opens at front. This is a grade that has sold for near \$2.00 during the past few years, but a lucky purchase by us makes this Big Value possible. The supply is limited, so order early.

**SAVE
MONEY**
by sending
for our
Fall Catalog



CHRISTIE GRANT LTD.
MAIL-ORDER SPECIALISTS
WINNIPEG CANADA



Maltum
REGISTERED

The most Welcome Beverage a Wife
can choose. Serve it Icy Cold.

Order from your Grocer, Druggist, Confectioner, or Direct from
E. L. DREWRY, LIMITED, WINNIPEG.

SUMMER TOURIST FARES

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

PACIFIC COAST

First-Class Round Trip Tickets

TO

Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle,
Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco,
Los Angeles, San Diego.

NOW ON SALE

And up to Sept. 30. Return Limit Oct. 31, 1919.

SEE JASPER and MT. ROBSON PARKS.

EASTERN CANADA

All Rail and Lake and Rail

TO

Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa,
Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and other
Eastern Canada Points.

SIX DAYS A WEEK SERVICE

Enquire About Choice of Routes.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT.

ON YOUR TRIP EAST HAVE YOUR TRAVEL PLANS INCLUDE A FEW DAYS
AT MINAKI SUMMER RESORT — 115 MILES EAST OF WINNIPEG

For full information as to Stopovers, Train Service, Fares from this District, apply Local Agent or write—
OSBORNE SCOTT, G.P.A., W. STAPLETON, D.P.A., J. MADILL, D.P.A.,
Winnipeg, Man. Saskatoon, Sask. Edmonton, Alta.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

alfalfa. Just as in grain growing wheat was the centre around which the rotation was built so under irrigation alfalfa would be the central crop. Alfalfa adapted itself in a wonderful manner to irrigation. At the same time wheat growing would not be discontinued under irrigation. He doubted if the total yield would be much reduced because of the greater yields after alfalfa, and with plenty of moisture every year.

One of the great advantages of alfalfa as an irrigated crop was that it did not have to be irrigated at any one time. With a rotation of crops, each requiring water at different times, the advantage to which the water could be put was very much increased. One difficulty, when a large number of farmers on an irrigation system continued to grow mostly wheat, was that 85 per cent. of the water requirements of the season might all be demanded in a period of three weeks. The best results were obtained from farms with a variety of crops so that the demand for water was spread well over the season.

Taber Irrigation District

The progress of the Taber irrigation district was sketched by L. Peterson, of Barnwell. Irrigation, he said, was absolutely necessary to keep the people of the right kind in Southern Alberta. Realizing this, the farmers around Taber had gone to work in earnest and had formed an irrigation district, being the first to place their system under the control of the farmers. Their project was a continuation of the Lethbridge and Coaldale system. The project necessitated the raising of \$270,000 in thirty-year bonds at six per cent. interest. For the first ten years there would be no repayments, but for the following twenty years the principal would be paid back in equal annual instalments. They would pay 50 cents an acre for the water at the head gate, while the interest would amount to 95 cents an acre until the principal began to be reduced. Mr. Peterson said he had great confidence in irrigation. Aside from sickness and death in the farmer's family there was no more heartrending experience for him than to see his crop burn up before his eyes after he had exhausted his available capital and perhaps all his credit in putting it in the ground.

Irrigation Development Association

On Monday evening, S. S. Dunham, vice-president of the Irrigation Development Association of Southern Alberta, addressed the convention on the objects of that organization. Mr. Dunham sketched briefly the history of irrigation in the Lethbridge district. At first progress had been slow. This was due to a meagre knowledge of the amount of water available and of the area of irrigable land; to the fact that the populace was unfavorable to irrigation; and to the certainty that irrigation would cost a lot of money. After several set-backs to irrigation a propaganda meeting was held last spring and the association, of which he was acting president in the absence of President G. R. Marnock in the old country, was formed. Its object was not to construct any one project, or to foster any one section, but to assist generally in the spread of sound irrigation propaganda and to foster feasible irrigation projects.

Mr. Dunham also touched on the question of the guarantee of bonds and stated forcibly that government assistance of this nature was an absolute necessity to the installation of irrigation projects. He compared the security that was behind such bonds with that behind railway bonds, which were only secured by the road bed and the equipment of the companies. J. Powelson, of Raymond, stated, in the discussion which followed, that in Southern Alberta they had one of the best irrigation districts on the continent. It was much better than Utah, where four or five irrigations were necessary for every crop. Here fewer were required, because of less evaporation. As a practical irrigation farmer of many years' experience he strongly advocated the use of fall irrigation.

Irrigation in Saskatchewan

D. J. Wylie of Maple Creek, a rancher and farmer of forty years' experience in Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan, discussed the necessity of the construction of reservoirs in the Cypress Hills to store the spring freshets,

to be used for irrigation purposes. He also outlined several projects in Saskatchewan that had been put into operation or could be constructed. There was, he said, an awful state of affairs in the southern districts this year. These dry seasons were occurring too frequently, and it was absolutely necessary to construct irrigation projects in order that the stockmen should never have to reduce their stock holdings as it was feared they would have to do this fall. He introduced the resolution regarding the construction of reservoirs which has been mentioned earlier in this report.

Livestock Men to the Fore

The livestock men had their innings at the convention on Wednesday morning, when G. H. Hutton spoke on the value of the silo, and Sydney Carlyle, livestock commissioner for Alberta, discussed the present serious feed situation and the measures which the provincial government was adopting to help in saving as much stock to the province as possible. The matters dealt with will receive further attention in an early issue of *The Guide*. The many questions that were asked showed conclusively that the situation is as serious as it has been painted, and that the farmers present were anxious that the livestock resources of the province should be conserved. One man on the program, who was a dairy farmer and hoped to continue to be one, was P. Baker, of Etzikom. The big scale of operations and the big stakes that were to be played for in this form of agriculture strongly appealed to him, but he realized, he said, that irrigation was a necessity and should be practised in connection with dry farming.

D. B. Dowling, of the Dominion geological survey, explained to the convention the formation in which it was possible to get artesian water in the district east of Lethbridge. The source of this water, he said, was a porous formation into which water found its way from the Milk River. Several wells had been put down by the government and also by farmers and good supplies of water were obtainable in many districts.

Wm. Pearce, a veteran civil engineer of Calgary, and a life-long advocate of irrigation, outlined briefly to the convention the history of the development of irrigation in the province, stating that the first private projects were put into operation in the 'seventies of last century. He also outlined a big project by which the waters of the North Saskatchewan could be utilized in supplying a big stretch of country in Saskatchewan. A. Griffin, of Brooks, an irrigation expert of many years' experience in the United States, presented a paper on the requirements of a good irrigation act. There were many features in the irrigation laws of some of the States which, he said, might be incorporated to advantage in the irrigation law of Alberta. The value of forest cover in conserving the water of the country and spreading the flow over the season were fully dealt with by Mr. Finlayson of the forestry branch.

The second day of the convention the delegates were the guests of the Canada Land and Irrigation Company, at Ronolane Farm. Here the operations of practical irrigation were demonstrated and the delegates were shown over the fine crops which have been grown under irrigation this season. During the luncheon hour, A. Mitchell, of the Coaldale Nurseries, spoke on trees on the farm. The problem of soil drifting, he said, would always be present, because there were large areas in the province which could never be irrigated. The planting of trees was one way of overcoming this. The value of plantings in improving the appearance of the country was eloquently emphasized by Mr. Mitchell.



A Good Season's Catch.

Drive to the Dealer who Supplies TITAN Service

THAT "good-follow" feeling, so desirable in Service Stations, awaits you.

TITAN is a "Better Battery"—because it is built RIGHT from its first component part—the Grid.

Whether it is a small Ignition Battery or a large one for an electrically driven truck TITAN construction and TITAN overload capacity proclaim it the **RIGHT** battery to install.

There is a TITAN storage battery for every make and type of car.

If you do not know the TITAN Service man in your vicinity, write our nearest House.

Northern Electric Company

LIMITED

MONTREAL	TORONTO	REGINA
HALIFAX	LONDON	CALGARY
OTTAWA	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON
	VANCOUVER	

Mention the paper when writing to advertisers. It Speeds up the Service



WHY LOSE INTEREST WAITING?

- ☛ You have a sum of money—large or small. You cannot decide quickly how to invest it.
- ☛ Every day you hold that money uninvested, you are losing interest on that money.
- ☛ In times like these, when so many investments are uncertain, you are well-advised, of course, to take your time choosing a permanent form of investment.
- ☛ In the meantime, however, why not purchase Province of Alberta Savings Certificates?
- ☛ They are sold in denominations of \$5.00, \$10.00, \$25.00, \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, \$1,000.00, and \$10,000.00.
- ☛ They bear interest at 5% per annum, compounded half-yearly.
- ☛ The General Revenue Fund and all the Assets of the Province are at the back of your investment.
- ☛ Withdrawals may be made at any time without notice.
- ☛ Interest begins from the date of deposit and accumulates each day, regardless of how short a period your money remains invested.

Send for folder fully explaining Savings Certificates Plan, or, better still, begin an account now by mailing your first deposit

Address all communications to Deputy Provincial Treasurer.

HON. C. R. MITCHELL,
Provincial Treasurer.

W. V. NEWSON, Deputy Provincial Treasurer,
Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta.

Always keep a Daylo alongside your Fishing Tackle



Catching night crawlers with a Daylo

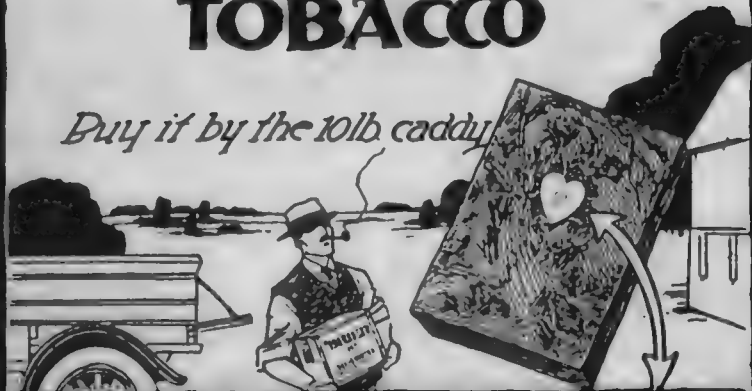
Time was when fisher folks dug up half an acre of hard ground to find a measley handful of undersized angle worms. Today anybody gets them by the quart—in a few minutes—big, fat wiggling bass-catchers—at night—in the grass on a wet lawn. Daylo locates 'em, all stretched out, ready to grab, if your eye and hand are quick enough—before they snap back in their holes. Worm-hunting is only one of the thousand uses every fisherman finds for Daylo, the light that says, "There it is!"

77 styles for sale by EVEREADY dealers everywhere.



MACDONALD'S BRIER SMOKING TOBACCO

Buy it by the 10lb caddy



The Tobacco with a Heart.

Cream Shipping Difficulties

Regulations That Have Been Agreed Upon by
Express Companies and Departments

Mr. H. Higginbotham, provincial secretary of U.F.A., has brought to the notice of The Guide the fact that many complaints are being made as to express service in the shipment of cream to Alberta centres. We publish below the instructions sent out by the Canadian Express Company, the Dominion Express Company and the Canadian Northern Express Company. These have been carefully reviewed by the various Provincial Departments of Agriculture and agreed upon as fair and business-like. If shippers adhere to them, and if the local agent or responsible railway representative observe their orders, little trouble should arise. Shippers have a right to reasonable service, and if compliance on both sides still leaves something to be desired, we would be glad to give voice to any practical suggestions our readers can offer.

Handling Cream by Express

To Agents and Shippers:

These instructions are issued in the interest of, and intended for the information and guidance of both the agents of the company and the shippers of cream by express, in order that each will more properly understand what is necessary in the way of mutual co-operation, and that the best interests of both the shipper and the company may be served.

6—Under ordinary conditions the time allowed should not be less than half an hour before the train is due, except where by mutual arrangement between shipper and agent, a shorter time be allowed.

7—All receipts should be preserved for future reference and to support claim in case shipments should be damaged, go astray, or delivered to the wrong address.

8—At Flag Stations.

(a) Shippers will be required to place their shipments in the shelters in an orderly manner, and in a location where they are easily accessible.

(b) At points where no shelters have yet been provided, shipments must be placed at the location where express or baggage car usually stops.

(c) The managements of the Canadian Northern Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway have issued instructions that train crews are to load cream at flag stations, thus relieving the farmers of having to remain to load their own shipments where the train is running late or passes the flag stations at an inconvenient hour, or arrange for a representative to be on hand to flag the train. The companies are desirous of assisting shippers in marketing their commodity to the best ad-



Jean Du Luth Millie, First Red Polled Cow at Calgary, Edmonton, and Saskatoon Fairs. Her official record is 519.9 pounds fat and she travelled over 3,000 miles while making this record. Owned and exhibited by Jean Du Luth Farm, Nickerson, Minn.

1—Agents are required to issue a receipt for each cream shipment, and show thereon the number and capacity of the can or cans shipped, and the time received.

2—Agents must see that every shipment is legibly addressed, and thus assist in insuring its arrival at destination.

3—Each shipment must be waybilled at proper tariff rate and sent forward by first train.

4—If for any reason shipments have to be held any considerable length of time for arrival of train, they must, during extreme hot or cold weather, be given such protection or shelter as the station accommodation will permit.

Instructions for Guidance of Shippers

1—All shipments must be legibly addressed, and any old marks or addresses removed; this will assist in preventing shipments going astray.

2—Shippers should receive from the Agent a receipt for their shipments, and see that the exact time is shown. This will assist in determining where the fault is in case shipments are not loaded on the train by which they are intended to go forward.

3—Shipments must be delivered to the Agent in sufficient time before arrival of train to allow their being properly receipted for, recorded and billed.

4—It is necessary in the interests of both the shipper and the company that there should be a proper record of the transaction.

5—Due regard must be paid to the fact that the Agent has also other duties to perform around train time—selling tickets, checking baggage, etc.

vantages. In order to do so, however, the shipper must perform his share of the transaction.

Extracts from "Young Clubber's" Letter

The country is overstocked with horses of a kind, that is, horses worth from \$250 to \$350 if they were changed into geldings. These stallions are being sold by dealers to farmers anywhere from \$400 to \$1,500, according to the gullibility of the purchaser. Most farmers like to pay from \$500 to \$700 for a stallion. Now it goes without saying that this class of horse does not improve the grade stock of the country. In fact, if one has a good mare one is liable to be like Paddy's sick donkey that was progressing worse. The reason, I think, is that the average western farmer is not a horseman. How many sweat-pads are flying like flags of distress? What are our local show judges doing to educate the people? He generally comes and tells us what horses to put the ribbons on. No one but a horseman knows why, and sometimes even he cannot tell, especially if Mr. Judge happens to get a bum dinner at the local hotel. If you want any education you have to start an argument with the judge. A good lecture in the plainest every-day language with the animal in front of the people would be of benefit to one who does not know what fetlock or hocks or withers are, just how a hind leg should be placed or a rib should be shaped so. I often think if

a mechanical horse could be built where things could be tested, such as the advantage of sloping pasterns over straight ones or the pushing power of a short back over a long one and such like, it would be useful. Now, poor stud fees mean poor horses, yet some would put a maximum fee on horses hired under the club system. Wayne Diffimore would have it \$25, but I doubt if a \$25 fee will entice many good horses out of France or Scotland. There might be a limit set on the first payment and also on the government rebate, say \$100 as the limit for first payment and \$15 for rebate, and let the stud fees rise as the quality of the horses rise. Stud fees will have to go to \$30 before we get any real good horses out on the road. As suggested by some, it would be a good plan for the government to bring out some top notchers of every breed and place them at central places in the provinces and breed nothing but the best of mares and charge fees enough to defray expenses and replace the horse when needed. They could be changed around every three years and the pure-bred horses would be raised to a standard which I doubt could never be reached by the few individual breeders.—T. C.

Contagious Abortion

A synopsis of invaluable bulletins giving answers to questions on disease from Wisconsin University:—

1.—How heavy are the losses from abortion in cattle? Approximately eight per cent. of all milch cows in Wisconsin abort each year. At \$25 per head this reaches millions of dollars.

2.—How is contagious abortion caused? The abortion bacillus of Bang, a micro-organism or minute germ is the sole cause. It soon dies in sunlight but lives for months in most places. Its natural food is produced in the womb and udder.

3.—How does this germ enter the body? By the digestive tract with food or drink, the genital tract, during sexual intercourse, or by contaminated objects and flinders introduced either intentionally or accidentally; the broken skin; the udder, either by penetration from the inside or introduction through the teat canal. Shortly after the heifer has dropped her first calf and when mouth of the womb is still open is the commonest period of infection.

4.—How does the bull become infected? By mating with an infected cow or by accidental ways as aforementioned.

5.—How does the abortion disease make its way into a herd? By vaginal discharges from cows with abortion infection and by raw milk and its products to a lesser extent. The bull may act as a mechanical carrier of the germs,



Moray Veeman De Kol,
Champion Holstein Cow at Calgary. Owned
by Colony Farming Co.

while cows may be carriers after they have ceased to abort.

6.—How do cows act when affected? No symptoms of abortion occur during the early months of pregnancy, when, however, the fetus may die and be expelled. Swelling of the udder, congestion of the external genital organs thickening of the milk and a reddish or gray vaginal discharge may mark the later stages with or without the actual abortion of the fetal calf.

7.—What may be the results of retention of the after-birth? (1) Loss of appetite; (2) reduction of milk; (3) loss of flesh; (4) blood poisoning; (5) inflammation of the womb with accumulation of pus; (6) a foul-smelling, persistent discharge; (7) sterility; (8) death.

8.—What is the relation between abortion and sterility of cows? Contagious abortion is by far the com-

monest cause of barrenness. Others are germ-producing pus, overfeeding and lack of exercise, other diseases and defects in the genital system and certain nervous affections.

9.—How is the blood test made? The simpler one is the agglutination test, which consists of adding graduated amounts of the blood serum of the animal to 1 c.c.m. of a milky suspension of the abortion organism. The tubes are incubated for six hours and refrigerated over night. When the organisms agglutinate or clump in bottom of tube the test is positive or abortion is present. All tests are too technical for an ordinary man and should be performed by an expert.

10.—How should a cow be managed that has aborted? The first essential is to remove her from the herd and to dispose of the fetal calf, after-birth and contaminated litter in a sanitary



Champion Southdown Ram at Calgary. Owned
by Arkell and Sons.

manner. Saturate place where cow stood with reliable disinfectant. The cow's rump, tail, vulva, and thighs should receive a daily, thorough scrubbing with a warm disinfecting solution, while the vagina should be douched at once with warm one per cent. salt solution. Any retained after-birth should be removed if no lesion is shown after 48 hours, although force should not be applied even then, on account of the damage already done in the womb by the infection. A veterinarian of skill and judgment should be engaged to remove a retained afterbirth that appears grm in its attachment.

11.—Can sterility be treated successfully? Many cases respond to proper treatment after a careful intelligent examination of the internal genital organs by a skilled veterinarian and treatment by him.

12.—What is the importance of immunity? Some cows carry large amounts of protective substances or antibodies which check or destroy the growth of the abortion germs. Some cows recover from abortion and are immune afterwards. Immunity also depends upon the virulence of the germ and vitality of the animal.

13.—What is the best remedy? Developing immunity by abortion vaccine given by the hypodermic or subcutaneous injection under the skin of the neck or just back of the shoulder. After a cow is immunized for two pregnancies there is little chance of her aborting afterwards. Cows should be treated about two months before being bred.

Preventive and control measures such as aforementioned, in general, and particularly the thorough cleansing of the genital tract after an after-birth has been retained, is the key to success in combatting the disease.

Many more important and interesting details are clearly set forth in Wisconsin Bulletin 296 called "Contagious Abortion Questions Answered," which can be obtained from the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin.

Support Your Local Fair

Does it ever occur to the farmer with well-bred or well conditioned animals, that he is falling short of a public duty if he does not help to boost his fair by exhibiting? As a rule, competition is not so keen that it requires a great outlay in time or cash to fit the animals. The prize money, while not great, should amply reward the necessary effort. Too often it is left to the boys, who happen to be more interested in a bucking contest, or the new shortstop from the Western League, or, as they get older, develop tendencies towards attractive socks and single seated vehicles. All these things

Superlative!



There is a genuine purity and baking excellence to Robin Hood Flour that stands all tests—but by far the greatest test is that which is made in the home oven—the oven in your home. Order a sack today—you will see the difference.

ROBIN HOOD

The MONEY BACK

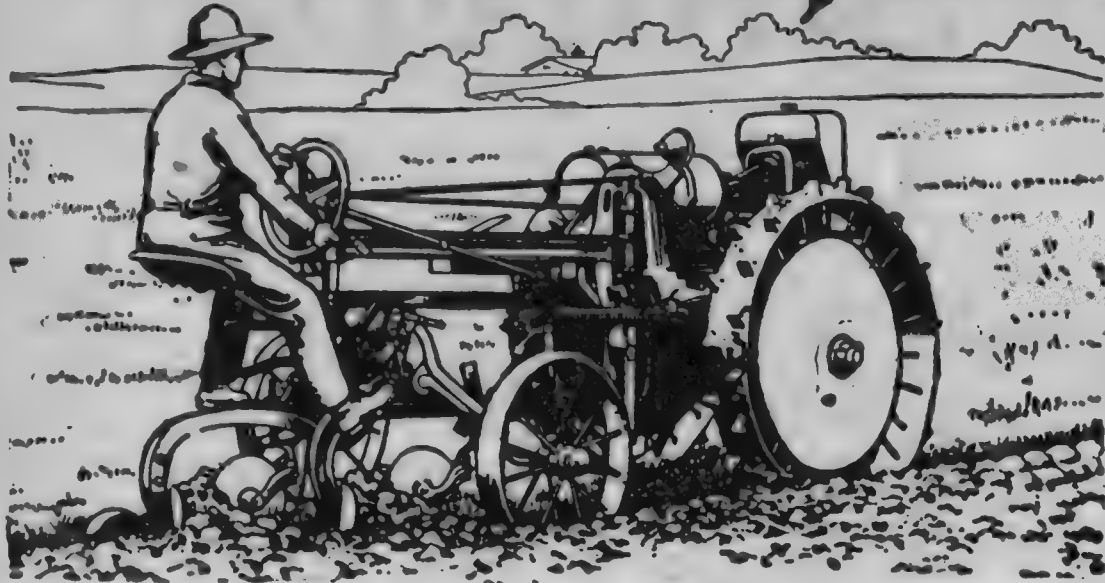
FLOUR



There is a dealer in your
town who can supply you

Robin Hood Mills Limited
MOOSE JAW AND CALGARY

Three Plow Results Two Plow Expense



MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

With the Moline-Universal you can plow as much as the ordinary 3-plow tractor at 2-plow expense. You can do this because the Moline-Universal plows 9 acres a day, running at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour; and does a splendid job, while the ordinary 3-plow tractor travels at $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles per hour.

Because of its speed and two-wheel construction the Moline-Universal does as much work as tractors weighing from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. more. Naturally lighter weight means greater operating economy.

But the great plowing capacity of the Moline-

Universal is only one of many advantages.

You are over your work so that you can see what you are doing—not in front of it. You are in the best position to make plow adjustments and at the same time operate the tractor. You can back the whole outfit into a fence corner or the whole length of the field.

Besides plowing you can use the Moline-Universal for disking, seeding, harvesting, threshing, in fact all your work, and do it in less time and with less expense than you ever did before. Write for full information.

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS:

Willys-Overland, Ltd., West Toronto

Manitoba and Saskatchewan Distributors—Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd. Branches—Winnipeg and Moose Jaw. General Supplies, Limited, Calgary, Alberta Distributors.

Manufactured by MOLINE FLOW CO., Moline, Ill.



DRILLING



HARVESTING



THRESHING

Developing and Printing

Developing Roll Film, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ or smaller, 10c.; larger sizes..... 15c.

PRINTING:—

$2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ and smaller, each..... 3c. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$, each..... 4c.
 $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, or Postcards, each..... 5c.

All prints on double-weight paper, white margin. Glossy prints, 1 cent extra. All work guaranteed. We pay postage on finishing and fresh films.

Manitoba Photo Supply Co. Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

We are offering for Sale at most reasonable prices, owing to lack of accommodation, a number of Two-year-old and Yearling Bulls; big growthy fellows, several of them ready for Service, sired by the well-known imported bull, "Ardlethan Fortune," and others, and out of dams of the leading families.

Also the good imported two-year-old bull, "Royal Gift," by the Dunthill-bred "Collynie Sweepstakes."

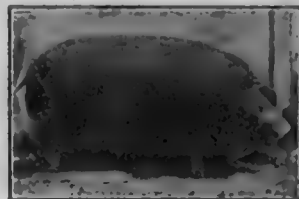
Also females, from yearlings up, by "Ardlethan Fortune Ensign," by "Silver Cloud," and out of high-quality dams. Those of breeding age have been bred to our good herd bull, "Duke of Saskatoon," by "Gairford Marquis."

In Clydesdales, we have for sale, Four Good Stallions, from two to four years old, by such well-known sires as "Lord Ardwell," "Topnotch," and others. Write us your wants.

JAMES BOUSFIELD & SONS

MACGREGOR, Man.

Wieneke's Big-Type Poland-Chinas



MAC'S PRIDE—Grand Champion Sow over all breeds on Western Circuit. Bred and exhibited by F. H. Wieneke & Son.

Wieneke-bred Poland-Chinas always win at the best shows. If good enough to win, they are the kind to buy if you want to start right. We try to please at reasonable prices.

F. H. WIENEKE & SON

Stony Mountain, Manitoba



Cattle Labels

No occasion to send to the States. Save duty and delay. Order from first mail. Prices low as the lowest.

Write for samples. Mention this paper. A. B. CAIL, 421 Main Street, Winnipeg

are very fitting and praiseworthy in the proper place, and in the old days the agricultural fair was the place—the one occasion when the community got together. But in these days of easy transit, when summer work is plentifully sprinkled with sporting events, it seems as if the serious reason for having an agricultural show would become more manifest. The man who has a pure-bred sire really cannot afford to lose the opportunity of bringing his animal before the public, especially when his patrons are of the locality. It is bad business to keep a pure-bred sire in a box stall at home when inferior animals are making bids for popularity in the ring, and how sadly true is it that a business-like stallion owner will make a poor horse pay where a good sire in the hands of an unenthusiastic man will be a financial failure. In these cases the community is the loser by the general impress of inferiority that mark the stock of the countryside. Undoubtedly the agricultural fair is the best local advertisement the small livestock breeder can invest in.

Encouragement should also be given to the more plentiful showing of grade butcher stock and draft animals. Scattered throughout the West, one finds localities in which the improvement of grade herds and flocks has gone on uninterruptedly for years. Their agricultural show is at once a sign of and a contributive factor toward the upward trend. Where you find general excellence in the livestock of a settlement there you find evenness, due no doubt to the fact that all are impelled in a given direction by the same educational features and the record of the few first successes. Buyers know these districts. They go to them knowing they must pay the extra price which the superior product demands, and they are only too pleased to have a few such places, as they have special demands which the general livestock market fills only indifferently. It is not too much to say that the fullest development of the livestock growing community can only be realized when its individual farmers discover that loyalty to the local agricultural fair and other educational enterprises brings a reward measurable in dollars and cents.

In Livestock Circles

Shires at the 1919 Royal Cardiff

Proponents of the Shire breed will appreciate the infectious enthusiasm of A. B. Charlton evidenced in the following letter written to the Editor of The Guide:—

London, W.1., July 9th, 1919.

"Dear Sir:—

"It may interest users of heavy horses in the United States and in Canada to learn at first hand the impressions left by a survey of the classes for heavy horses at the first representative and National Show held in England since the war.

"The Royal Agricultural Show brings together annually the finest exhibition of livestock that the British Isles can produce. The heavy breeds of draught horses were well represented at this year's show, Shires, Clydesdales, Suffolks and Percherons all being on view, not only for the benefit of the British farmer, but also for the edification of the hundreds of American, Canadian and other Colonial soldier farmers who were present at this National function.

"And what was the general impression? That there was only one heavy draught horse worth attention the Shire. His judging ring was encircled by an interested and critical audience following closely the proceedings and discussing the selections of the judges. The other rings had their enthusiasts at the commencement but were gradually neglected. Without undue disparagement to the other breeds—all of which have their uses as light draught horses—it may be stated that none of them possess the weight-shifting capacity of the Shire, and it drives home the lesson—do not let the Shire breeder be led away by talk and loose talk of doing away with weight and feather, or they will lose the substance for the shadow.

"Scotchmen are hard-headed folk and naturally look with pride upon their National horse—the Clydesdale—but when one of the foremost Clydesdale breeders at present in Scotland—Mr. James Dunlop, of Dunure—took the bull by the horns and made purchases of representative shires it gives us—as the French aptly remark—"furiously to think." It is a distinct departure from orthodox methods but it marks a historic milestone in the history of heavy horse breeding—not only in England but throughout the world. Why did Mr. Dunlop give £2,500 for the Champion Shire Stallion and further back his opinion by giving £1,250 for a shire two-year-old filly?

"The answer is simple—this great massive Shire stallion—a horse of tremendous weight and with any amount of feather—was bought to cross on the Scotch mares, and his present owner is out to breed the finest grade draught horse in the world. Mr. Dunlop understands that the Shire men have got the goods, and he has moved with the times.

"To see the Shire at the Royal with its excellent greatness was a revelation to other breeders. All the old waste is bred out; he is heavier than ever; flatter in bone; joints and feet in conformity and so knit together and balanced that his very weight creates his perfect action—in fact the opinion at the ringside was that no other breed—light or heavy—moved so forcefully and so well.

"We, in England, know well the capabilities of this great horse, but his qualities were impressed upon our visitors from overseas, and a record of 1919 Royal Show at Cardiff would be incomplete without some recognition of this fact, and its communication to those debarred by distance from attendance. The Council of this Society,

with the co-operation of the sister societies in the United States and Canada, hope to bring home to those who from lack of information or other circumstances are ignorant of the true facts, the sterling qualities of the premier breed of heavy horses.

"Despite the disparaging statements circulated about the Shire, the war—now happily ended—has proved its adaptability to purposes for which he was never intended, and disinterested evidence is at our disposal to prove that in war as in peace the Shire horse can hold his own with any other breed.

"The Council have under consideration various schemes by which it is hoped to extend to our kith and kin overseas the opportunity which has been seized in England by Mr. Dunlop and to indicate to the farmers in the United States and Canada that the only reliable sire to secure weight and substance is the Shire stallion.

"A. B. CHARLTON,
"Secretary."

Edmonton Fair

In our report on the Edmonton fair we omitted to state that the Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion, Castor, one time the property of Mr. Ben Finlayson, is now owned and was fitted and shown by McCormick of Castor, Alta. Fair reports are always lengthy and we feel the message of The Guide to the agricultural community to be so important it is not always possible to get sufficient space to go over the characteristics of each animal according to its deserts.

Bailey's Durocs

In a letter just received from Messrs. J. W. Bailey & Sons, Wetaskiwin, Alta., Mr. Bailey mentioned the fact that owing to pressure of farm work and other causes they were not able to exhibit and show their herd of Duroc-Jerseys on the Western Canadian fair circuit this year. This well known firm, as many of our readers know, imported in 1918 from Iowa a number of pure-bred Durocs, and they have done very well with that particularly well bred lot. They state that they have been selling about 200 head per year in the five provinces for the last two or three years, and they sell everything through advertising with the aid of a catalog giving particulars of the different individuals and fixing a price on each one. They also state that they have never been able to supply the demand, and that they could have sold twice as many this year if they had had the hogs. In 1917 and 1918 the Bailey herd was first on the fair circuit at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina, and this record speaks very well for the class of Durocs which they advertise.

Senation in Ayrshire Circles

The shipment of 91 head of registered Ayrshires from Quebec to California has caused quite a stir among Ayrshire enthusiasts. This is the biggest deal in Ayrshire stock that has ever gone through in Canada, and represents a cost of over \$25,000. These were purchased by E. B. MacFarland for his ranch, "Steyburne," at San Mateo, and the "Penobscott" ranch in California. Mr. MacFarland and his farm manager, Jack Glass, personally made the selections, ably assisted by Gilbert McMillan, Huntingdon, Que., who looked after the assembling and shipment of the stock. This shipment left Huntingdon on July 7th via express, and made a most imposing spectacle as they were a beautifully uniform lot of good sized commercial cows, true to Ayrshire type, and will doubtless do much to increase the popularity of the Ayrshire on the Pacific Coast.

The largest purchase from any individual breeder was the buying of the entire herd of James Davidson, Ayrmont, Waterloo, Que., with the exception of the stock bull. This comprised 71 head—40 cows, 15 heifers and 16 calves. The cows were a fine lot of good big cows, 30 of which were daughters of Vaudreuil Pride 3rd, a son of Auchinbrain Pride (Imp.), a bull carrying the best breeding obtainable in Scotland. Possibly the most outstanding feature of the purchase was the bunch of calves sired by Auchinbrain Timekeeper (Imp.), which were undoubtedly one of the strongest groups of calves by one sire ever seen together. There is no question but that they could have held their own in the calf classes in any of the Canadian or American show rings.

Other purchases included the beautiful cow "Sunnyside Governess" from J. W. Logan, Howick, she being one of the top-notchers of the purchase.

Sheep and Swine at Regina

The show of sheep was not particularly large, the numbers being much the same as last year.

In Leicesters, J. J. Rushton, of Rocanville, David C. Jones, Bangor; and Jos. A. Thompson, Weyburn, were the exhibitors.

Rushton had the majority of the first prizes and both championships; also the pen prize. Jones and Thompson divided up the rest of the money.

In Southdowns, there was good competition between Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont., and F. T. Skinner, Indian Head. Arkell got the aged ram and championships in both rams and ewes.

Skinner had first in shearing ram, first and second in ram lambs, first and second in ewe lambs, and a number of other second prizes.

In Shropshires, the competition was good between Skinner, Archie McEwen, Brantford; Olaf Berg, Loreburn; the Regina Jail Farm; and G. N. Buffum, Bechar.

The awards in this breed were as follows—
Ram, two shears or over: 1 and 4, Fred. T. Skinner; 2, Archie McEwen; 3, Olaf Berg.
Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, Archie McEwen; 3 and 4, Fred. T. Skinner.

Ram, lamb: 1, Archie McEwen; 2 and 3, Fred. T. Skinner; 4, Olaf Berg.

Ram, any age, shown by an amateur exhibitor: 1, J. F. Rushton; 2 and 3, G. N. Buffum; 4, Regina Jail Farm.

Champion ram, any age: Archie McEwen.

Ewe, two shears or over: 1, Archie McEwen; 2, Olaf Berg; 3 and 4, Fred. T. Skinner.

Ewe, shearing: 1 and 2, Archie McEwen; 3 and 4, Fred. T. Skinner.

Ewe, lamb: 1 and 2, Archie McEwen; 3, Fred. T. Skinner; 4, Olaf Berg.

Ewe, any age, shown by an amateur exhibitor: 1 and 3, G. N. Buffum; 2, J. F. Rushton; 4, David C. Jones.

Champion ewe, any age: Archie McEwen.

Pen, ram, two ewes and two lambs: 1, Archie McEwen; 2, Fred. T. Skinner; 3, Olaf Berg; 4, Regina Jail Farm.

In Suffolks, McEwen and the Canada Land and Irrigation Company were the two competitors.

McEwen had all the firsts and also the championships.

The Tube of Stamina

THERE'S a liveliness, a "go" and endurance in Firestone Tubes which wins the favor of every car owner who tries them.

You will appreciate this tube service for the money it will save you in tube bills alone. You will also appreciate the extra support it gives your tires and the added confidence and comfort its quality assures.

If you have not already ordered a set of Firestone Tubes do so today. It will mean comfort, safety and the saving of most miles per dollar.

For Sale by Leading Dealers throughout Canada

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company

[Export Department: 1871 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.]

Factory: Akron, Ohio, U.S.A.

Firestone

INNER TUBES

Most Miles per Dollar

WOOL

If you want quickest returns and most money for your FURS, HIDES, WOOL, Etc., ship them to

FRANK MASSIN

BRANDON MANITOBA
Write for Prices and Shipping Tags.

15 PURE-BRED AND GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS AND COWS FOR SALE

A choice lot of heifers, two- and three-year-olds, due to calve soon. Some nice cows just fresh calved. These are all from good, heavy producers, and are also bred to a Pure-Bred Sire. The Sire's Dam produced 104 pounds of milk on an average per seven-day test, with nearly 4 per cent. butter fat. Also a few Bull Calves for sale.
CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAIN, MAN.

R. S. ROBINSON

Established 1885
Capital \$250,000.00

BUYER AND EXPORTER OF

Hides, Wool, Seneca Root
Raw Furs and Peltries

I will pay the following high prices for immediate shipments:

Salted Beef Hides 28c-32c	Horse Hides, each \$7-\$12
Salted Kip Hides 35c-40c	Wool 43c-46c
Salted Calf Hides 55c-60c	Prime Seneca Root \$1-\$1.10

Top Prices for Sheep Pelts

Head Office: 157 RUPERT ST., WINNIPEG; also 150-152 Pacific Ave. East

BUYING BRANCHES
Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.
Edmonton, Alta.
La Paz, Man.
Kenora, Ont.

SHIP PROMPTLY TO

U.G.G. 1½ H.P. Hercules Gasoline Engines

Little Giants of Power and Efficiency

One or the other of these little power plants are needed on every farm in Canada. They are exact duplicates of the larger size Hercules Kerosene Engines except that they burn gasoline for fuel. You can take your pick—the stationary design, the four-wheel hand portable design, or the complete power plant, mounted on portable two-wheel skids with counter shaft and three-speed pulley, which gives you 16 changes of speed. Each of these engines are covered by the usual unqualified guarantee of United Grain Growers Limited.

SPECIFICATIONS.—Bore, 3½ ins.; stroke, 5 ins.; diameter of fly wheel, 18 ins.; pulley, 4x4 ins.; speed, 550 revolutions per minute. All complete and equipped with Webster magneto.

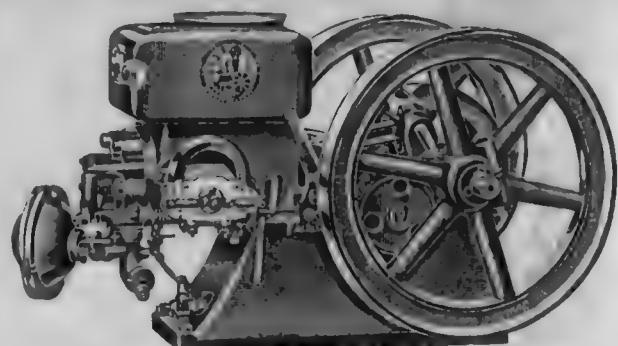
E-50.—Stationary Design. Full base, no skids; weight 288 lbs. Price,

Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
71.50	72.75	73.50

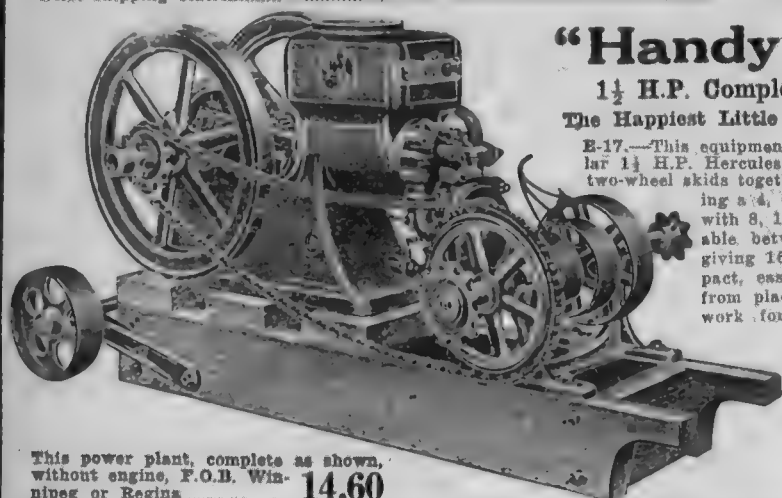
f.o.b. shipping station.
E-56.—Four wheel Hand Portable Design. Same as Stationary design but mounted on special U.G.G. all-steel trucks; weight, 354 lbs. Price,

Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
82.10	83.65	84.60

f.o.b. shipping station.



E-50—1½ H.P. Stationary Design



"Handy Andy"

1½ H.P. Complete Power Plant

The Happiest Little Chore Boy on the Farm

E-17.—This equipment consists of the U.G.G. regular 1½ H.P. Hercules Gasoline Engine, mounted on two-wheel skids together with a counter shaft carrying a 4, 6 and 8-inch pulley. Sprockets with 8, 12 and 28 teeth are interchangeable between engine and countershaft, giving 16 changes of speed. It is compact, easy to handle and move around from place to place wherever you have work for it to do. Weight, 375 lbs.

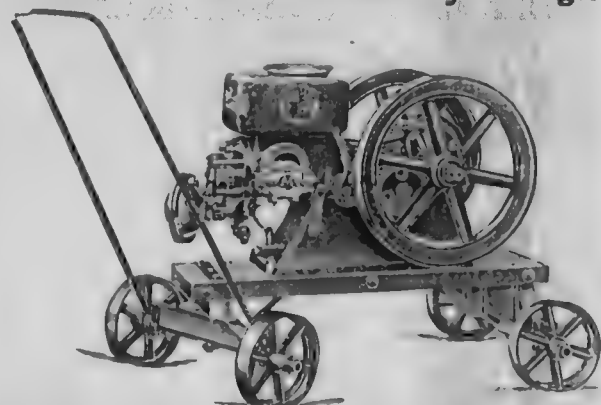
Price complete, f.o.b.

Winnipeg

86.10

Regina

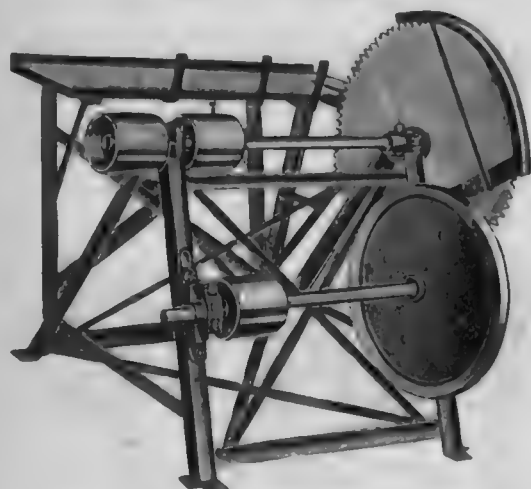
87.35



E-56—1½ H.P. Hand Portable Design

This power plant, complete as shown, without engine, F.O.B. Winnipeg or Regina. 14.60

U.G.G. Steel Tilting Table Saw Frame



Built of Angle Steel, Double Braced

SPECIFICATIONS:—

Main Shaft—1½ inches by 4 feet, cold rolled steel. Balance Wheel Shaft—1½ inches by 3 feet 4 inches, cold rolled steel. Balance Wheel—22½ inches diameter, 65 pounds weight. Main Legs—2x2x½-inch angle steel. Belt—4½ feet (balance wheel shaft pulleys) 5-inch, by 3-ply rubber. Horizontal Braces—1x1x½-inch angle steel. Pulley—6-inch face, 6-inch diameter (drive pulley is keyed, other pulleys set screwed).

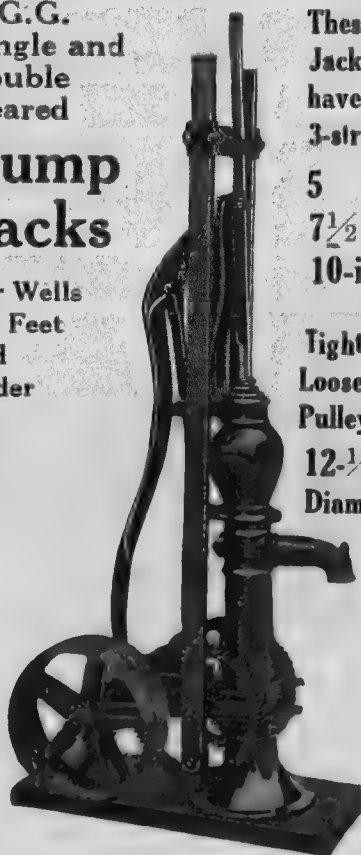
S-1 U.G.G. Tilting Table, Regina Calgary
steel pole saw frame, no blade, 45.00 46.35 47.20
blade, Weight, 315 lbs.

U.G.G. Circular Saw Blades

Blade Gauge	Weight	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
SB-2.—20-in. Blade	1 1/2	13	16	5.90
SB-3.—22-in. Blade	1 1/2	12	18	7.10
SB-4.—24-in. Blade	1 1/2	11	23	8.35
SB-5.—26-in. Blade	1 1/2	11	24	9.85
SB-6.—28-in. Blade	1 1/2	10	33	11.40
SB-7.—30-in. Blade	1 1/2	10	38	12.90

U.G.G. Single and Double Geared Pump Jacks

For Wells
200 Feet
and
under



These
Jacks
have
3-strokes
5
7½ and
10-in.

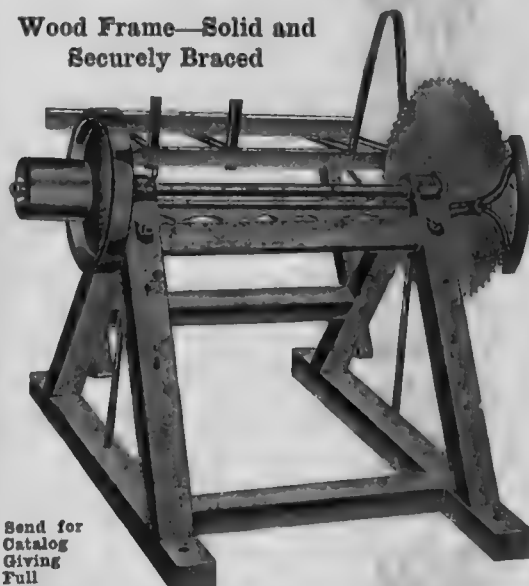
Tight and
Loose
Pulleys
12-½ in.
Diameter

U.G.G. Pump Jacks are built entirely of steel and cast iron, except the wood pitmans. They are practically indestructible, and are built for hard and steady service.

P-1 Single Geared Pump Jack No. 1. Weight, 80 lbs. Winnipeg 7.75 Regina 8.10 Calgary 8.30
P-2 Double Geared Pump Jack No. 2. Weight, 100 lbs. 10.20 10.65 10.90
Send for Catalog Giving Full Information about these Jacks.

U.G.G. Cordwood and Pole Saw Frames

Wood Frame—Solid and
Securely Braced



Send for
Catalog
Giving
Full
Description

Heavy Wood Beam Construction

Very sound and solid is the construction of the U.G.G. Wood Frame Saws. The Wood Saw is shown in the illustration. The Pole Saw is similar in construction except that fly-wheel is mounted below on a separate mandril put out of the way. The saw mandril is made of 1½-inch cold rolled steel, with arbor to fit saw blades with 1½-inch hole.

Wood Saws

S-8 U.G.G. Wood Saw Frame, no blade. Weight, 265 pounds. Winnipeg 24.35 Regina 25.60 Calgary 26.20

Pole Saws

S-11 U.G.G. Wood Frame Pole Saw, no blade. Weight, 295 pounds. Winnipeg 30.70 Regina 32.00 Calgary 32.75

All Prices F.O.B. Shipping Station.

Price List of U.G.G. Guaranteed Circular Saw Blades Shown Elsewhere on this Page.

Winnipeg
Regina
Saskatoon
Calgary
Edmonton

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS

The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg
Regina
Saskatoon
Calgary
Edmonton

The Organized Farmer in Business

You do not have to be a member of this Farmers' Company to do Business with it.

That is the information that has to be given constantly at the different offices and showrooms of United Grain Growers Limited. Many people have the idea that the members of the Farmers' Company try to keep all the advantages to themselves.

It shows anyway that they realize there are big advantages in dealing through the Company. And they are always glad to learn that every farmer in doing business with the Company is on the same footing with every other farmer, whether a shareholder or not.

The members do not try to restrict the benefits to themselves. In the first place, they do not want to; and in the second place, they can't.

They do not want to, because the Farmers' Company is a part of the Farmers' Movement, a movement that aims at the betterment of conditions for all the farmers of the West.

They could not if they would, restrict the benefits to themselves. There are not enough of them to give the volume of business required for the kind of service the farmer wants from his Company.

True, there are thirty-five thousand farmer members, but that is only a fraction of the number of farmers who have found profits for themselves in dealing with the Company.

Every farmer customer, whether a shareholder or not, knows that every time he makes use of the Company he increases its power for usefulness to himself and to every other farmer. He increases its **VOLUME OF BUSINESS** and that enables the Company to improve its service—to buy to better advantage.

And that is why every farmer in the West, whether a member or not, is free to make the fullest possible use of the Company's services.

FREE OFFER



Cremonaphone TALKING MACHINE

—The machine that
plays all records.

Write today and get our special offer to sell you
this fine talking machine and supply you absolutely
free of all charge

With Records for One Year

The machine illustrated
above can be secured for as
little as \$5.00 down, and the
balance payable on easy in-
stalments. There is no bet-
ter talking machine upon the

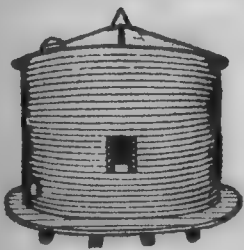
market. It has every new and
worth while improvement. It
plays all makes of records,
and its tone is well nigh per-
fect. Cabinets have a beauti-
ful piano finish.

Write for Particulars of Our Big Free Offer

This offer—if taken
advantage of right
away, enables you to
get new records for
a whole year with-
out a penny cost.
Send in coupon
without delay.

AMHERST PIANOS, LTD.,
Amherst, N.S.
Send me full particulars of your
free offer of a year's supply of re-
cords if I buy a Cremonaphone Talking
Machine.
NAME
ADDRESS

Amherst Pianos, Ltd., Amherst, N.S.



MAX PORTABLE CORRUGATED GRANARIES

FIFTEEN YEARS' SATISFACTORY SERVICE
TO WESTERN CANADIAN FARMERS—A
RECORD THAT GUARANTEES VALUE AND
SERVICE TO YOU.

WRITE TODAY FOR FULL PARTICULARS

Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Company Limited

P.O. Box 3006, G.G.G. 219 WINNIPEG, MAN

Tanning Booth's Tannery

FUR DRESSERS, TANNERS, and TAXI-
DERMISTS, Manufacturers of Robes,
Coats, Mitts and Lace Leathers from cus-
tomer's own cattle and horse hides. Raw
furs tanned and made up into rugs, fur
sets, etc.

Write for Price List and Shipping Tags.

2723 14th Street, Calgary, N.W.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING
at World's Original and Greatest School, and be-
come independent, with no capital invested. Every
branch of the business taught. Write today for free
catalogue. — JONES NATIONAL SCHOOL OF
AUCTIONEERING, 52 N. Sacramento Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, Pres.

TRY FALL RYE-

Write
For
Circular

Stands drought. Rarely suffers
from frost. Seldom lodges. Yields
big on even poorest land. Kills
weeds. Investigate this crop and
sow this Fall.

Harris McFayden Seed Co., Ltd.
"Farm Seed Specialists" WINNIPEG

Shorthorns and Shropshires

Consisting of a few Choice Bulls which should
be at the head of good herds. Females in calf,
or calf by side, of the best breeding. Imported
and Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English
flocks.

JNO. MILLER, ASHBURN, ONT.

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder.
10,000 \$1.00 bottles
Horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed
for inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers,
Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, pack-
ing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly
Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

In Oxford, Arkell; The Western Stock Ranches,
Calgary; W. D. Bruce, Glenavon; and W. C.
Heron, Hinton, put up fine competition.
Arkell had the first places all the way through;
The Western Stock Ranches came in second,
with Heron the winner of the amateur class in rams,
and Bruce the same in ewes.

Gavin Jack, of Calgary, had a fine exhibit of
Rambouillets.

Grade ewe, aged, with 1919 lamb at foot: 1,
The Western Stock Ranches Limited; 2, The
Western Stock Ranches Limited; 3, Olaf Berg;
4, Regina Jail Farm.

Grade ewe, shearing: 1, The Western Stock
Ranches; 2, W. D. Bruce; 3, The Western Stock
Ranches; 4, Canada Land Irrigation Company
Limited.

Grade ewe, lamb: 1, Olaf Berg; 2, The Western
Stock Ranches; 3, Canada Land and Irrigation
Company Limited; 4, Olaf Berg.

Grade, pen, two ewes and two ewe lambs: 1, The
Western Stock Ranches; 2, Olaf Berg; 3, Canada
Land and Irrigation Company Limited; 4, Regina
Jail Farm.

Boys' and Girls' Class, lamb, male or female,
dropped in 1918: 1, C. R. Buffum; 2, Herbert J.
Thompson.

SWINE

The swine show, like the sheep, was not very
large, but the competition was exceedingly keen
in some of the breeds, particularly Yorks and
Berks.

In the first named, Olaf Berg, Loreburn; The
Canada Land and Irrigation Company, Medicine
Hat; C. W. Thurston, Regina; H. Thompson,
Regina; and J. F. Cooper, Tugaska, had first rate
entries.

Cooper was first in aged boars, first and second
in boar under six months; champion boar; first
in sow, two years and over; first and second in sow,
over one year and under two; first and second in
sow, under six months, and first in all the groups.

He also won the female championship.
Thurston won first in boar, over one and under
two years; first for boar over six and under twelve
months; first for sow, over six and under twelve
months, and first for the amateur sow prize.

Berg won the amateur boar prize, and Berg
and Thompson divided the second and third
placings.

In Berkshires: R. A. Wright, Drinkwater; The
Canada Land and Irrigation Company; The Jail
Farm; Jos. A. Thompson, Weyburn; and Donald
A. Robertson, Heward, made a fine exhibition.

Wright won both championships.
Robertson was first in boar over one and under
two years, first in boar under six months, and
first in the male amateur class.

The Jail Farm were first in sow, two years and
over, and first in the female amateur prize.

The Canada Land and Irrigation Company
were first and second in sow under six months
and first for four pigs, under six months, the get
of one boar, and also first for four, the produce
of one sow.

Jos. A. Thompson had everything in Tam-
worths, and David V. Runkle the same in Hamp-
shires, while Dr. O. C. Miller had a great display
of Durocs, and also had everything in Poland-
Chinas, with the exception of the two year and
over class in the latter breed, which went to The
Canada Land and Irrigation Company.

Special—Best pair of pure-bred pigs, boar and
sow, any age, of a bacon type breed: J. F. Cooper.

Special—Best pair of pure-bred pigs, boar and
sow, any age, of a lard type breed: R. A. Wright.

Boy and Girl Class—Pig, male or female, littered
in 1918: 1, Herbert J. Thompson, Weyburn; 2,
P. K. Thurston, North Regina; 3, W. D. Thurston,
North Regina.

Special—Best pig shown in Class 613. (Boy
and Girl Class): Herbert J. Thompson, Weyburn.

Bellamy Imports Herefords

One of the most important importations
of registered Hereford cattle ever brought
into Canada has just been purchased by
E. E. Bellamy, of Saskatoon and Stranraer,
Saskatchewan. The cattle were bought
at the annual sale of Warren T. McCray,
at Kentland, Indiana, and are being taken
to the Bellamy farm of 10,000 acres at
Stranraer.

The recent sale of Mr. McCray's Here-
fords at Kentland, broke all previous
records of pure-bred beef cattle auctions
in the aggregate value of the cattle sold,
and also the average price per animal,
speaking plainly is the opinion held by
pure-bred cattle raisers as to the value of
buying and using only choice individuals
and the best blood-lines obtainable, and
their willingness to what may appear to
the layman as high figures in order to
obtain such animals for their breeding
herds. One of the most noticeable things
about the auction at Kentland was the
absence of millionaire cattle fanciers, and
the presence of the cattle raisers who had
made their money in the breeding of pure-
bred cattle as a money-making business.

Mr. McCray's farm, Orchard Lake Farm,
is the home of Perfection Fairfax, gener-
ally acknowledged as the greatest of all
living Hereford sires, and probably the
greatest sire ever known of that breed.
In spite of his advanced age of 16 years,
he is still breeding regularly and trans-
mitting to his get his own outstanding
qualities of bone, size, smoothness and
constitution, which qualities he has al-
ways been most successful in giving to
his progeny. The desire of herd owners
from all parts of the continent to own
a son of Perfection Fairfax to head their
herds was shown by the fact that 20 sons
of his sold at an average price of \$7,955,
or an aggregate of \$159,000. Mr. Bellamy
bought Edmund Fairfax, a senior yearling,
for \$7,000. One hundred females brought
an average price of \$2,772, or an aggre-
gate of \$277,200, making a grand total of
\$436,000 for the two days auction. Enough
other cattle were sold by him at private
sale at the same time to bring the amount
over \$500,000.

Mr. McCray started in the breeding of
pure-bred Herefords in 1904 and held his
first auction in 1909, at which sale he
averaged a price of about \$170 per head.
Each year since his prices have gradually
advanced, until at this last sale an average
of \$3,635 a head was obtained on 120
cattle, the greatest price ever obtained
at an auction of pure-bred beef cattle.
Mr. Bellamy bought ten females and three
bull calves at foot in addition to the
bull previously mentioned, and by starting

This Man Recommends the Happy Farmer

W. C. Allan, Colonsay, Sask., writes:—
"My Lacrosse Happy Farmer Tractor
drew a four-disc engine gang plow, cut-
ting seven and eight inches deep through
grass-grown land that had not been plowed
for two years; also a heavy press disc drill
and a 14-disc harrow through the same land
with all cut on. Cut 75 acres of flax with
an 8-ft. blinder more neatly than with
horses. My nine-year-old boy could handle
it with ease. There is less to go wrong
with it than any other."



Its light weight, simple design and perfected kero-
sene-burning engine mean more power on the
draw-bar, less trouble, and more work done in
less time.

Gasoline Engine & Tractor
Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

Live Poultry and Eggs WANTED

Old Hens, per lb. 20-23c
Spring Chickens, 2 1/2 lbs. up
Highest Market Price
Old Roosters, any age, per lb. 20c
Ducks, old, per lb. 20c
Young Ducks Highest Market Price
Turkeys, per lb. 26-28c
Geese, per lb. 25c
Eggs, per doz. 45c

We prepay crates and cases to any part
of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Money
orders mailed daily. Write for prices.
Goods must be in good marketable con-
dition.

Standard Produce Co.

43 CHARLES ST.

WINNIPEG

DUPLEX ELEVATORS

Handles Grain
The Easy Way

Price of Elevator \$36.00,
F.O.B. Winnipeg, Canada.
Belt and Buckets extra, de-
pending upon height.

Write for descriptive circular
and name of nearest
dealer.

Duplex Mfg. Co. Dept.

Superior, Wis.

Factory Sales Branch

701 Electric Railway

Bldg., Winnipeg,

Canada

Cure Spavin

Ringsbone, Sweeney, Curb,
Sidebones and Filled Hocks
by treating your horse with
"Sure Cure," the new scien-
tific remedy.

Injected, not rubbed in—no blister-
ing or firing—no stiff joints.
Easy to use and quick in action.
Bottle containing 10 "Sure Cure" treat-
ments and hypodermic syringe for sale by
druggists or sent prepaid for \$5. Money
back if treatment fails. Order today.
Booklet free. Stockman's Home Remedy Co., Bismarck, N.D.

"GOOD LUCK" POCKET PIECE SENT FREE TO

Every SOLDIER who has lost a Limb

E. H. ERICKSON

ARTIFICIAL LIMB CO.

22 WASHINGTON AV., NORTH

Winnipeg, Man.



HEREFORDS

EXMOOR RANCH HEREFORDS are noted
for size, quality and general excellence.
Bulls at head of herd: "Beau Robert,"
18846; "Don Perfection," 25562.

Enquiries Invited.

PYM BROTHERS, MIRROR, ALBERTA

from what is no doubt the premier Herford herd of the world, hopes to gradually build up a herd of pure-bred cattle at his farm that will prove a credit to Western Canada, and show that it is not to be excelled in the raising of superior quality cattle.

Scotch Blood, Canadian Record of Performance

The breeder of dual-purpose Shorthorns is often puzzled to know where to look for a suitable sire. It is interesting, therefore, to investigate the blood lines of the noted Shorthorn sires and large-producing cows, whose names appear in the Record of Performance. The record shows 25 Shorthorn bulls which have two or more daughters in the Canadian Record of Performance. Of these bulls, 19 are of straight Scotch breeding, and the other six are Scotch topped. It would seem, therefore, that straight Scotch and Scotch-topped sires may be used successfully in dual-purpose herds.

Coming to the large producing cows, we find 20 cows, three years old and over, with records of over 400 pounds of butterfat. One of these cows is straight Scotch, one is straight English, mostly Bates, and the remainder are of mixed breeding. Nine of these cows are by straight Scotch sires, eight are by Scotch-topped sires, and 15 out of the 20 possess one or more straight Scotch crosses.

Among the two-year-olds we find nine which have records of over 300 pounds of butterfat. One of these heifers is straight Scotch, and another one is nearly straight Scotch. Three out of the nine are by straight Scotch bulls, and the remaining six are by Scotch-topped bulls. Eight out of the nine have one or more straight Scotch cross in their pedigree.—G. E. Day, secretary, D.S.B.A.

Export Outlook for Drafters

Decided improvement in the horse market is manifest. Exports to Europe have already begun, despite very high ocean rates. Marx and Hammel have forwarded three shipments to Havre, France, part of which were billed directly to Belgium via Havre, as the port of Antwerp is not yet available. Vanlandingham, of Belgium, who formerly acted as interpreter for many Americans purchasing pure-bred horses in France and Belgium, has begun buying horses on the Chicago market, and expects to ship at least 100 per week. Another firm, the identity of which has not yet been disclosed, will begin July 7, so that from the known arrangements of these three exporting firms, from 400 to 500 horses will be purchased and shipped abroad each week from Chicago alone. St. Louis will, undoubtedly, be in the game soon, so that farmers may look for a good demand for surplus drafters.

The horse that is most sought for is the one that will stand 16.3 to 17 hands, with depth of chest equal to one-half his height, and well proportioned throughout. Such a horse must be strong-backed, powerful in build, deep middled and well let down in the flanks, with good underpinning, and weight over 1,700 pounds in working flesh. Such horses will bring from \$325 to \$350 each. Short, steep pasterns, small constricted feet or crooked hocks are not wanted, and unsound horses are also declined with thanks, although a slight puff about the joints will get by if the horse is otherwise sound.

One fact of especial interest to farmers is that the exporters will take the mediocre stuff if they cannot get the best. No man can afford to sell the best if he expects to improve his horses. It is therefore good policy to cut out all of the smaller, less desirable work horses, and dispose of them as buyers appear, and they will come more and more frequently, for their is a steadily growing demand for drafters for city and construction work, as well as for export. Shrewd judges of the market predict that by 1921 good draft horses will be higher in price than ever before; and then, five years too late, there will be a frenzied stampede of farmers to breed their mares, and with this will come a widespread demand for good stallions, which the pure-bred horse breeders of America, largely Percheron, must meet.

Sir Merrick Burrell, vice-president of the British Percheron Horse Society, will visit the United States this fall for the purpose of acquainting himself with the resources of the United States in Percherons. He is one of the best known horsemen in the British Isles, and his visit will be hailed with delight by Percheron breeders who are anxious to see the Percheron cause prosper in the tight little isle. Wayne Dinmore, secretary, Percheron Society of America, Chicago, July 3.



Marquis, Champion Belgian Stallion at Calgary Owned by Mance Farming Co.



WALLIS "America's Foremost Tractor"

Soon, on thousands of farms, will be heard the familiar hum of the separator. Soon, a whirling torrent of golden grain will pour into wagon-box or granary.

Soon, the powerful WALLIS will be busily engaged in threshing western crops.

The WALLIS will solve most of YOUR help problems. It does the work of many men and many horses. Does it better, more quickly, more economically—and at exactly the right time. Use it to save for you all of your crop.

Has Stood the Test of Years

The WALLIS is 12 years old. It has stood the test of time. It is no experiment. For years it has been delivering money-saving and money-making service on thousands of America's farms. Leading farmers everywhere know the superiority of the WALLIS.

You will find a Complete Description of the Wallis intensely interesting. Write for Catalog.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited
Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary

WALLIS is built of as fine materials, and is as well put together as an automobile. Has powerful, valve-in-head, four-cylinder motor. Famous, patented, boiler steel "U" frame. Cut and hardened steel gears. WALLIS was first to enclose working parts which run in constant bath of oil.

WALLIS burns any fuel—kerosene, gasoline, distillate, etc.

Deal With Old-Established Company

The WALLIS is sold by a company with a record of success and fair dealing. It is financially strong; its reputation is of the highest.

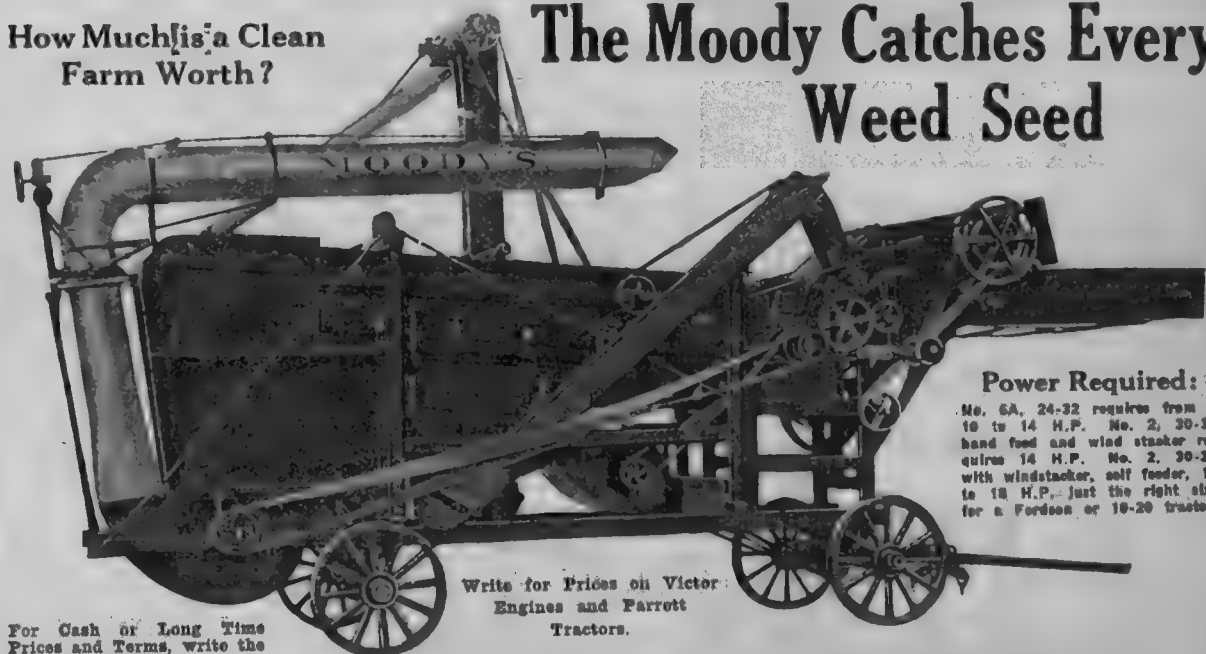
When you own a WALLIS you get the utmost a tractor can give. WALLIS service is famous. Your tractor will deliver its full quota of working hours. Think what this means!

You should investigate the WALLIS. The better you know all tractors the more surely you will decide on the WALLIS.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide

How Much is a Clean Farm Worth?

The Moody Catches Every Weed Seed



Power Required:

No. 6A, 24-32 requires from a 10 to 14 H.P. No. 2, 30-38 hand feed and wind stacker requires 14 H.P. No. 2, 30-38 with windstacker, self feeder, 16 to 18 H.P.—just the right size for a Fordson or 10-20 tractor.

Write for Prices on Victor Engines and Parrott Tractors.

For Cash or Long Time Prices and Terms, write the following distributors:—

There is no possibility of foul weed seeds escaping the Moody. Every one is caught and bagged separate from the grain. The ground you thresh on is as clean as your fields. ALL the grain—not most of it—is saved for sale, and so perfectly cleaned that it is ready for the market or seeding. The grain will grade higher and bring larger returns both in volume and in quality when you thresh with a Moody.

Can You Beat These Prices?

No. 6A, 24-32-inch Moody Separator, hand-feed attachments and straw carrier.....	\$520
No. 6A, 24-32-inch Moody Separator, hand-feed attachments and wind stacker.....	\$630
Self-feeder for No. 6A, 24-32 Moody, extra.....	\$165
No. 2, 30-38-inch Moody, hand-feed attachments and wind stacker.....	\$740
Self feeder for No. 2, 30-38 inch Moody.....	\$174

NEW HOME MACHINERY CO. LTD.
Saskatoon, Sask.

FRANCOUR BROS.
Camrose and Edmonton, Alta.

MITCHELL HARDWARE CO. LTD.
Brandon, Man.

Justice and the Wheat Price

*Council of Agriculture Shows Unanswerably That
Price Advance Must Be At Least \$2.26*

DECLARING that it is imperative, in the interests alike of the consuming public and the producer, to make the amount of the advance on the Canadian wheat crop of 1919 at least equal to the minimum price now being paid in the United States, the executive of the Council of Agriculture has sent a statement to the Canadian Wheat Board elaborating the resolution forwarded by the council to the Dominion government August 1. The farmers of the West, it is pointed, in claiming such an advance are doing so in the shadow of financial calamity. They must receive it if they are even to meet the heavy expense involved in the cost of production during the current season. The point is emphasized that the government would be running no risk of loss, while actual conditions bearing upon the supply of wheat justify no other action.

The communication is as follows:—

"James Stewart, Esq.,
Chairman, Canadian Wheat Board,
Winnipeg, Man.

"Dear Sir,—The executive committee of the Canadian Council of Agriculture desires to take the opportunity of emphasizing and elaborating briefly the resolution which was sent in behalf of the Canadian Council of Agriculture to the government at Ottawa on August 1. That resolution was as follows:—

"In view of the official statement from the government that a minimum

price will be set for the Canadian wheat crop of 1919, and in view of the subsequent reports in the press that such a minimum price would be \$1.75 per bushel; the executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture meeting today desire to state that any such price would be entirely unsatisfactory to the organized farmers of the West, and further would strongly urge upon the government that because of the very material shrinkage in the prospective wheat crop of the North American continent in the past few weeks there can be no justification for establishing a minimum price below that now existing in the United States."

"Communications which have been received from Central offices of the provincial Grain Growers' Associations as well as from many industrial sources within the three prairie provinces since August 1, are unanimous in their support of the claim set forth in the foregoing resolution."

Economic Justification

"The economic justification of the demand that no less a minimum advanced price be fixed for the Canadian wheat crop of 1919 than the minimum price now existing in the United States, is clearly manifested in the crop conditions now prevailing throughout western Canada. The farmers of the West in making this claim are doing so under the shadow of threatening financial calamity. They realize that they themselves, and a large portion of the entire

community which is dependent upon them, must receive for their wheat crop at least the minimum price now being paid in the United States if they are even to meet the heavy expenses involved in the costs of production during the current season. Even then, a large number of the farmers of the three prairie provinces, owing to the ravages of drought, hail and rust will not receive sufficient returns to pay them for their toil.

"The executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture claims that in the interests of the consuming public as well as in behalf of the producer, your board would be entirely justified in making the amount of the minimum advance on the wheat crop of 1919 equal to the minimum price now being paid in the United States."

"In the first place the encouragement given to producers by such action would serve to maintain and increase the production of food throughout the whole country. It would also ensure the quick movement and liquidation of the crop at country points. This would mean large benefit to the consuming population represented in the cities and towns of the country, where every business activity would feel immediate effect of an increased circulation of money from the rural districts."

Borne by Whole People

"In the second place, to take any other action than that suggested here in the interest of the consumer, would be to favor a course which would be both uneconomic and inequitable. If in the interest of the consuming public of Canada, the federal government desires your board to limit and control the price of flour, and, consequently, the

price of bread, there is only one fair course to take. If such a limited price of flour should mean a lower value for flour than for the farmer's wheat, and consequently a monetary difference which your board would be obliged to place before the minister of finance at Ottawa, the deficit on national account, if any should develop, ought in all fairness to be borne by the whole people of Canada. In other words, it is not just or economic to ask the wheat growers of Canada, especially in this year of their plight, to take a lower price for their grain than that which we are asking for, in order that the price of flour and the price of bread may be reduced. That simply would be clear discrimination against the basic industry of this country. It would also be contrary to the course pursued under similar circumstances both in the United States and the United Kingdom. In the United States, the farmer will receive the price which was guaranteed to him last year, and if it is necessary to control the price of flour, any loss incurred to the nation will be borne by the special national fund created for such purposes. In the United Kingdom, for the past three years the British government has paid out of its national exchequer the difference between the ninepenny loaf and the actual cost of wheat entering into it. If it is necessary in the interests of the consuming public of Canada to place the price of flour below its actual value in terms of the price of wheat on the world markets, we submit that the only fair remedial steps that can be taken will be to make up the difference out of the national revenue of the country. Additional weight is given to this claim by the fact that for two years,

Continued on Page 41

Cool Comfort



It's Sunday morning—blazing hot, and pretty near a whole day before you for rest and recreation.

First, then—a shave. Whether you are going for a spin in the car, taking the family to church or visiting a neighbour, you cannot go with a day's growth of beard on your chin.

The thought of shaving won't be irksome if you own a Gillette Safety Razor—rather, you think of five minutes' cool comfort with the highest type of shaving edge ever developed. No man in the world can command a keener blade than the one you slip into your Gillette.

And if Gillette shaving gives you an added joy to your Sunday, why not take five minutes every morning for a clean shave as the start for a better day's work.

Gillette

Safety Razor



For \$5.00—the price of the Gillette Safety Razor—you have your choice of the Standard Gillette sets, the Pocket Edition sets (just as perfect, but more compact), and the Bulldog Gillette with the stocky grip. Ask to see them TODAY at the jewellers', druggists' or hardware dealers.

Business and Finance

Another Big Railway Rake-off

ON September 1, there will come into operation, as announced by the minister of finance, who recently retired from the union government, certain reductions in the freight rates on agricultural implements between shipping points in the East and points in western Canada—reductions which he announced he had "secured" from the railway companies by offering to abolish the seven-and-a-half per cent. war tax on bituminous coal used by their locomotives.

Sir Thomas, in his budget speech, said that the railway companies were reluctant to make any reduction in their freight rates, but that they finally yielded to representations "such as the national necessity of making farming operations in the West more profitable, of increasing the population of the West, and the resultant interest that the companies themselves would have from the traffic," etc.

Railways Will Gain \$1,260,000

According to the railway statistics of the Dominion of Canada the locomotive consumption of bituminous coal on all lines in Canada for the year ending June 30, 1918, was 9,836,623 tons.

There is no record of the division as between United States and Canadian coal, but it is safe to say that two-thirds or more came from the United States.

The average import value was \$2.80 per ton, and the removal of the war tax of seven-and-a-half per cent. in value, or 21 cents per ton, on 6,000,000 tons will mean a clear saving of \$1,260,000 for the railways.

Benefit to Farmers Greatly Less

The rates on agricultural implements, in car loads, from Toronto are as follows:—

To Winnipeg, present, 82½ cents; new, 67½ cents. To Regina, present, 112½ cents; new, 102½ cents. To Moose Jaw, present, 117½ cents; new, 107½ cents. To Swift Current, present, 124 cents; new, 114 cents. To Medicine Hat, present, 135 cents; new, 125 cents. To Calgary, present, 149 cents; new 137½ cents.

These reductions to Saskatchewan and Alberta will average about ten cents per 100 pounds.

This will amount to a reduction \$1.86 on a Massey-Harris seven-foot harvester, or, taking the selling price, \$259, for Saskatchewan, as advertised by the Canadian Reconstruction Association, the purchaser might receive a reduction of three-fourths of one per cent.

The summaries of freight traffic movements for 1917-18 are not available, but for the year ending June 30, 1916, the total tonnage of agricultural implements originating on all lines in Canada was 212,557 tons.

Some \$900,000 Profit to Railways

Of this amount not more than 150,000 tons went to the prairie provinces, and assuming that amount for the coming year, the railways, by the reduction of ten cents per 100 pounds, or \$2.00 per ton in freight rates, will receive \$900,000 less than formerly.

The railways will receive \$300,000 less in freight rates, but they will effect a saving of \$1,260,000 on their coal bill.

They will therefore be handed a present of nearly one million dollars a year for consenting to what the Toronto Globe considers it just to characterize as "a change in freight rates which will be of little practical value to the farmers of western Canada."

A New Chapter In An Old Story

In turning back to ponder once again over that crowning masterpiece of Sir Thomas White's record, as minister of finance in the union government, the budget speech he delivered in the house at Ottawa, on June 6 last, these sentences strike the eye:—

"The companies made these concessions not on any rate basis nor for any railway advantage, and without regard to rates on other articles or railway returns or necessities, but simply to meet a situation of national importance."

Thus was one more addition made to the already long and stupendously cost-

ly list of illusive utterances made with solemn impressiveness in parliament by ministers in announcing deals with railway corporations as being to the public advantage, which have turned out to be to the railway corporations' advantage.

Manufacturing Prosperity

That the industrial corporations of Canada are \$100,000,000 better off in cash and liquid assets now than they were when the world war began is a statement well within the mark. Taking ten of the leading corporations, we find that the comparison between their "net working capital" (excess of current assets over current liabilities) in their financial year preceding August 1, 1914, and in their financial year just ended shows ground for this conclusion.

The figures for the Steel Company of Canada are \$12,222,202, as against \$484,209, an increase of \$2,279,913. Price Bros. and Co. (lumber), \$2,764,122, as against \$484,209, an increase of \$2,279,913; Dominion Iron and Steel Co., \$14,624,647, as against \$3,521,603, an increase of \$11,103,044; Dominion Textile Co., \$6,779,463, as against \$730,723, an increase of \$6,048,740; Canadian Cottons, Ltd., \$2,001,381, as against \$460,678, an increase of \$1,540,703; Canada Cement Co., \$5,007,914, as against \$492,444, an increase of \$4,515,470; Canadian Car and Foundry Co., \$9,019,963, as against \$4,055,244, an increase of \$4,964,719; Ogilvie Milling Co., \$6,664,500, as against 1,345,495, an increase of \$5,319,005; Penmans, Ltd., \$3,154,237, as against \$1,099,492, an increase of \$2,054,745.

The corporations mentioned in the foregoing paragraph are not at all exceptions to the general position of Canadian industrial corporations at the present time. They are leading corporations in their respective lines. Scores of other corporations make proportionately similar showings.

The Ford Millions

The conferences and negotiations required to bring the recent transfer of the Ford Motor Co. minority stock to a successful conclusion covered a period of time commensurate with the size and importance of the transaction.

The Ford Motor Co. has 20,000 shares of stock. The number of shares acquired from the minority stockholders was 6,100, which gives the Ford family all the stock, with the exception of 2,180 shares owned by James Couzens. The amount received by the minority stockholders for their shares exceeded \$100,000,000. The entire original investment in the Ford Motor Company was only \$28,000, nevertheless hardly a third interest in the stock sells for \$100,000,000.

What an Early Stockholder Did

In this connection it is related that one of the early stockholders in the Ford Company, although not a charter member, withdrew his \$25,000 investment and sank the money in a gold mine (not realizing that he was then a shareholder in one of the world's greatest gold mines).

One of the interesting features of this transaction is the fact that the stock was sold exclusive of the right to participate in a \$21,000,000 dividend. The decree in the suit of John F. Dodge et al (that is to say, the minority stockholders) against Mr. Ford provided that the company should declare a dividend of \$19,200,000 and that Dodge should also receive interest at the rate of five per cent, from December 5, 1917, the date the decree was originally handed down, to the date of payment of dividend.

Mr. Ford took the attitude that if Dodge was to receive five per cent. interest the other stockholders should receive the same treatment, and the result was that the dividend of \$19,200,000 was increased, with interest included, to \$21,000,000.

Values, Money and Prices

Increasing attention is being given to the proposal made by Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, one of the leading economists on this continent, for rectifying

FARMERS' FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

A Pension for your Wife

A HIGHLY respected citizen of a small Ontario town died not long ago. He left his wife a considerable sum in the shape of Life Insurance besides the comfortable home in which they had lived happily together for several years. To-day that widow is keeping a boarding house in the city of Toronto.

The lady had been occupied with domestic affairs, and apart from household purchases had known little of the ways of the business world. As soon as the claim had been paid to her by the Insurance Company, interested parties sympathetically offered to invest her money for her. She was pleased to be rid of all worry and perplexity and gladly agreed to their suggestions. As a result she lost all, even her home.

Fortunately this is a very rare case, but how different the story would have been had the policyholder left his insurance on the "monthly income" plan. This widow would still have her home among her old friends and her monthly cheque would give her all the comforts of life. It is not fair to expect a woman who has had no experience in business to make a wise choice in her investments.

Under the "Monthly Income" policy issued by the Mutual Life of Canada the first instalment of income is payable to the beneficiary immediately upon receipt and approval of proof of death and a like instalment becomes payable monthly throughout his or her life. Under this contract the beneficiary becomes a life pensioner of the Company.

Write to-day for further particulars.

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada Waterloo, Ontario

500

Protect Yourself and Family

In case of Accident or Sickness you should have the protection of a Policy providing a Death Benefit from Accidents, and a weekly income from either Accident, or Sickness.

The Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co.

Will do all this for you. Apply to—

H. WALKER, Mgr.,
Lindsay Building
Winnipeg

H. J. SAUNDERS, Mgr.,
Canada Life Building,
Calgary

E. P. WITHEROW, Mgr.,
Canada Life Building,
Vancouver

FORECLOSURE!!

Foreclosure often followed death under the old mortgage system. Under our system your property is cleared at your death and turned over to your heirs free of encumbrance. We can now accept applications for Mortgage Loans on Improved Farm Lands and Improved City Property to a total of

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

This money won't last long on these terms—advise us of your requirements—NOW.

THE NORTHWESTERN LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY

J. F. C. Manlove, President, H. R. S. McCabe, Managing-Dir., F. O. Maber, Secretary.
254 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG



FIRST IN THE NORTHWEST
COPYRIGHT CANADA

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

MONEY TO LOAN

Repayable in Equal Yearly Payments
Over a Long Term of Years

For more than Sixty Years this corporation has made use of the Amortization System for the benefit of its clients. This is the plan of repayment by equal annuities or instalments over a long term of years. It is prepared to lend money for terms of twenty years, when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower, annual repayments, including principal and interest.

For further information, apply to:—

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager

Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

W. E. MASON, Manager,
Saskatchewan Branch:
REGINA, SASK.

W. T. ORRINGTON, Mgr.
Alberta Branch:
EDMONTON, ALTA.



Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company

Limited

Capital Paid Up \$1,500,000

Reserve \$1,600,000

323 Main Street, WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL EDMONTON REGINA SASKATOON

Safety is Essential

in a satisfactory investment

Government and Municipal Bonds

have this feature and yield from 5% to 6%
per annum.

We shall be glad to mail you our current list of offerings on request.

Wood, Gundy & Company

Canadian Pacific Railway Building

Toronto
Montreal

Saskatoon

New York
London, Eng.

DOMINION OF CANADA VICTORY BONDS

5½%

All maturities bought and sold. Full particulars and quotations on request.

OSLER HAMMOND & NANTON
WINNIPEG

the instability of the dollar. The proposal is that, instead of having a dollar representing the value of a fixed weight of gold, namely, 25.8 grains, and therefore variable in purchasing power, because the value of gold varies, there should be substituted a dollar fixed in purchasing power but variable in regard to the amount of gold it stood for. This would mean the abolition of gold coins. Bar gold would lie in the government vaults, and in actual circulation this bullion would be represented by paper money.

The Gold Dollar

According to Professor Fisher's proposal, the government would periodically fix the value of the paper dollar according to its purchasing power. The government can vary the quantity of gold bullion which it agrees to exchange for a paper dollar as readily as the grocer can vary the amount of coffee he will give for a dollar. This variation might be monthly and would be based wholly on the government's index number of prices. In this way the paper certificate would always be equal to the gold dollar, and the latter would always be kept equal to the goods dollar, which is the final standard. When the index number falls one per cent. below the established par the gold dollar will be reduced in weight one per cent., and vice versa. This steering wheel would keep the monetary automobile near to the straight line marked out, and would eliminate price convulsions making the measure for money as stable as the pound, the gallon, and the yard.

Results of Fluctuations

As things are, the purchasing power of money falls behind the mounting prices. Moreover, with every fluctuation in the price level certain individuals who have outstanding contracts make or lose money. One gains what does not properly belong to him, and the other loses his rightful own. Take the case of an employee who has deposited \$500 in a savings bank. In ten years such an account, if drawing interest at four per cent., has had more than \$200 added to the principal. However, if the cost of things has advanced 50 per cent. the careful saver is worse off than he was when the money was deposited, for his \$700 will not purchase so much now as could have been brought with the original amount. Actually his wealth, expressed in purchasing power, has diminished.

A Unit of Value Needed

Time was when the yard measure was the length of the King's arm. "It is easy to imagine," writes Floyd W. Parsons, in the Saturday Evening Post, "what chaos would follow if we returned to a system of measurement where the yard is defined as the girth of the chieftain of the tribe. Ladies purchasing dress goods would have fared badly when President Wilson succeeded Mr. Taft. But absurd as this may seem, that is just the situation which exists in the nation's monetary system. Our dollar is simply a unit of weight posing as a unit of value. It weighs the same as it did in 1914, but try to buy the same quantity of things with it. Our forefathers selected gold as the basis of money because of certain attributes that make it a good medium of exchange; it is our job to make it a good standard of value instead of a standard of weight."

Wilson on Profiteering

President Wilson's recommendations to the United States Congress for action to check profiteering and lessen the high cost of living include the following:—

"That substantial penalties for profiteering be provided.

"That a time limit be placed on cold storage, and that all goods released from cold storage be marked with the prices prevailing at entrance.

"That goods in inter-State commerce be marked with the prices at which they left the producers.

"That corporations engaged in inter-State commerce be under a license system embodying regulations to ensure competitive selling and prevent 'unconscionable profits in the method of marketing.'"

In his message to Congress President Wilson declares that: "Present prices were not justified by shortage of supply, present or prospective, but were created in many cases 'artificially and deliberately' by 'vicious practices.'"

Bickmore's Gall Cure Is

GUARANTEED to do all we claim for it. Your money back if not satisfied. Bickmore's is wonderful for collar and saddle galls, broken skin, rope burns, sore shoulder, mange and other skin diseases, bruises, cuts, chafes, mud scalds, grease heel, chapped teats on cows, and other wounds on horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. And the best part of it is that you can work the horse all during the time it is being cured. "I am a constant user of Bickmore's Gall Cure. It excels all others because you can work the horse all the time and a horse in harness is worth two in the barn," says Earnest Yetter, of Magog, Canada. "H. H. Norris, of Whitehall, Illinois, says: 'Your gall cure has no equal. I had a cow with a badly swollen bag, nearly as hard as a rock. Two boxes of Bickmore's took out all the swelling.' Get Bickmore's from your druggist, harness dealer or general store. Never accept a substitute—always look for the 'Old Gray Horse' trademark, well and favorably known for 34 years. Or send us 50c for liberal trial sample of Gall Cure and helpful Farm Account Book, giving full information on keeping track of your expenses and receipts, and many useful pointers about farming. THE BICKMORE COMPANY, Dept. 474, 145 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal, Can.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

Capital Paid Up \$16,000,000
Reserve Funds 17,000,000
Total Assets 400,000,000

This Bank, with its large resources, and its chain of over 500 branches from Newfoundland to the Pacific Coast, offers a

Complete Banking Service

to the Canadian Farmer, Rancher, Dairymen, etc.

Farmers' Accounts Solicited

OF INTEREST TO Returned Soldiers and Farmers

(1) Over 2,500 acres of the finest improved land in Brandon district, with buildings, capable of sub-division among eight or ten men. Attractive price and terms to good men.

(2) 3,500 acres unimproved, close to C.P.R., Emerson branch, and 45 miles south-east from Winnipeg. \$15 per acre.

(3) 90,000 acres in Tyndall and Beausejour district, only 30 to 40 miles from Winnipeg. Cheap at \$20. Will sell on easy terms at \$15 for quick sale.

Above belong to estates under our care and must be sold.

Apply to

The Standard Trusts Company

346 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

VICTORY BONDS

Bought and Sold, on Commission or for Cash. Prompt Returns.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

BAIRD & BOTTERELL

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

The Two New Ministers

The vacancies in the Unionist cabinet caused by the resignation of Hon. T. A. Orer and Sir Thomas White have been filled by the appointment of Dr. S. F. Tolmie and Sir Henry Drayton.



Sir Henry Drayton,
Minister of Finance in the Unionist Cabinet.

ton to the portfolios of agriculture and finance, respectively. Sir Henry Drayton is well known as chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners. He was born in Kingston, Ont., in 1869, and was called to the Ontario bar and created a K.C. in 1908. In 1893 he was appointed assistant solicitor for the city of Toronto, a position which he held until 1900, when he resigned to enter a law partnership. Various public organizations in Ontario used his services and in 1910 he became corporation counsel for Toronto, retaining that position until 1912, when he was appointed chairman of the Railway Board. He has been succeeded on the board by Hon. Frank B. Carvell, formerly minister of public works in the Unionist cabinet, whose successor has not yet been announced.

The new minister of agriculture, Dr. Tolmie, is well known in the West, especially in livestock circles. He was born in Victoria, B.C., in which constituency he was elected as a Unionist in the general election of 1917. His



S. F. Tolmie, V.S.,
Minister of Agriculture in the Unionist Cabinet.

father was a pioneer on the Pacific coast, where he arrived as an M.D. in the Hudson Bay service in 1832. The new minister was graduated as a veterinary surgeon from Toronto. As a

farmer and breeder of pure-bred livestock and as an active official in various livestock organizations he has been much in the public eye for many years. At the last general meeting of the Western Livestock Union, held in Brandon, in January, he was elected president to succeed Dr. J. G. Rutherford, who had resigned to take a position on the Board of Railway Commissioners. Dr. Tolmie's thorough acquaintance with the livestock and general agricultural situation in Canada has been a valuable asset to him while he was sitting as a private member of the house and will be of special service in the duties of the important portfolio to which he has been appointed.

Cost of the Tariff

The additional cost of agricultural equipment to the farmers in Western Canada because of the tariff is about \$230,000,000. Is it any wonder then that the Western Canadian farmer insists upon a reduction in the tariff?

That calculation is made by R. D. Colquette in a recent number of The Grain Growers' Guide. The figures refer merely to the agricultural equipment and do not include lumber, hardware, clothing and other commodities which go to make the cost of life so high for the western grain grower.

The statement was recently made by a prominent manufacturer that \$758 represented the investment in implements and that this meant a little less than \$25 a year for ten years for the duties collected and that the tariff accordingly was far from being a life and death matter with the farmers.

Like most of the figures presented by the eastern manufacturer, the most serious defect in this calculation is that it is not correct. Mr. Colquette makes a detailed investigation of the cost of equipment of ten farms in the province of Manitoba, to find that the

total cost of equipment amounted to \$55,890. He figured out that the additional cost because of the tariff averaged each man the very big sum of \$1,063. That means that in the cost of equipment alone the tariff means an outlay to the farmers of the three western provinces about \$230,000,000.

The estimate was made, it may be admitted, before the new tariff was announced. But the change was not very great and will not alter the total very considerably.

That is a terrible toll to place upon the basic industry in this country. We cannot make much progress under such conditions.—From the Calgary Morning Albertan, July 22.

U.F.O. Provincial Platform

The provincial platform adopted by the United Farmers of Ontario is as follows:—

Whereas the rural population of Ontario has been declining for many years, being now 139,000 less than it was in 1881, and this in spite of natural increase in population, immigration, and the extension of settlement;

And whereas, rural life has been rendered difficult and trying, and farm production has been checked;

And whereas, the present condition in the rural districts is justly attributable to the unequal rewards of farm and town industry, owing to the dominance, in parliament and legislature, of privileged urban interests;

And whereas, the provincial public debt has increased at an alarming rate (now exceeding 100 million dollars) and the annual expenditure of the province has increased almost five-fold in the last 15 years;

And whereas, both of the old parties are responsible for this state of affairs;

We, therefore, the United Farmers of Ontario, deem it our duty, to ourselves and the province, to seek independent representation in the legisla-

ture, with the following objects:—

1.—To cut out all expenditures that are not absolutely essential.

2.—To abolish the system of party patronage.

3.—To limit governmental activity respecting commercial co-operation to legislation facilitating co-operative effort, to the keeping of accurate records, and to general education along co-operative lines.

4.—To provide equal educational opportunities for all the children of all the people, by greatly extending and improving educational facilities in the rural districts.

5.—To substitute for the policy of expensive provincial highways a policy of organized continuous road maintenance, and of making good roads for all rather than high-grade roads for a few, the cost of road construction and maintenance being equitably distributed between city and country.

6.—To promote a system of forestry which will maintain and increase the public revenues from this source, protect and perpetuate our forest resources, re-forest the waste places of Old Ontario, and encourage municipalities to engage in forestation enterprises.

7.—To encourage and cheapen hydro-electric development and maintain effective public control over it.

8.—To enact and enforce such prohibitory legislation against the liquor traffic as the people may sanction in the approaching referendum and as lies within the power of the province. Prohibition is an integral part of the farmers' platform, and the U.F.O. will use its influence in that direction.

9.—To extend the policy and practice of direct legislation through the initiative and the referendum.

10.—To apply the principle of proportional representation to our electoral methods.

McKINNON RADIATORS

Really Cellular

THERE are lots of "ways" and "means" of repairing your leaky radiator, but what you want is a radiator that does not leak—unless absolutely forced to.

A McKinnon Radiator does not leak, because it is made not to leak—It is a combination of individual cells made by wrapping the metal around the moulds rather than stretching it into shape—This prevents cracking, which is the most frequent cause of leaks.

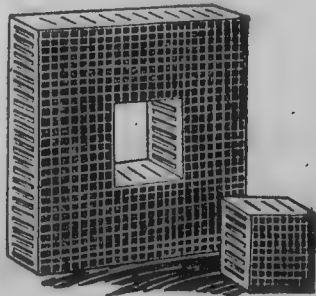
This form of construction also makes it a solid unit—not a collection of tubes and fins and separate pieces which are another source of endless trouble.

But accidents sometimes happen to the most careful driver. Should your McKinnon Radiator be punctured you would just plug up the leaking sections, fill up the radiator and drive on.

Later, your repair man would simply replace the broken section with new cells.

Over 750,000 of these radiators are in use.

Ask your garage man, or write us for full information and descriptive booklet.



McKinnon Industries, Limited

St. Catharines, - Ontario

Knox and MacNutt on the Budget

Continued from Page 7



Sure of a Welcome —Chiclets

THE best-liked confection in Canada—
“Really Delightful”
Chiclets. So dainty, so refreshingly different, with their candy-coating *de menthe*. A chewing gum *bonbon*, always welcome, never neglected.

Make it a practice always to have Chiclets handy.

Buy them in the big dollar box. The candy-coating keeps them fresh. 20 packets, each containing 10 Chiclets.



—an Adams product,
particularly
prepared

MADE IN CANADA

ADAMS Chiclets

CANDY COATED GUM

Canadian Chewing Gum Co., Limited, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

by a special reduction of seven-and-one-half per cent. on bituminous coal—a reduction which should have been general.

“Any reduction of the cost of the necessities of life is closely allied with the reduction of the cost of farm implements, because to reduce the cost of the latter would reduce, to some extent, the ‘cost of living,’ as it is popularly called, to all consumers by encouraging greater production.

The Question of Revenue

“The question has been asked, if the tariff is abolished how is the government to raise a revenue? I do not think there is any obligation on the part of the people to raise a revenue for the manufacturers under the shelter of a tariff, without receiving any adequate value in return. The people of Canada must provide the revenue, but it should be adjusted proportionately. For instance, that part provided by the tariff which the consumer must pay means that the man with a family pays more than the man without, and the former is less able to pay having more to provide for, and generally speaking, the former is the best citizen. The revenue should be obtained from each citizen in a business-like way, according to his financial stake in the country.

“Under the tariff plan, the government receives only about one-quarter, or one-third of the money paid by the people, the Canadian manufacturers getting the rest, and this is not offset by any sufficient advantages given by the manufacturers. It is claimed that \$45,000,000 was received by the government through the imposition of the seven-and-one-half per cent. special war tax. This, however, represented at least double that amount received by the manufacturers, in round numbers, say, \$100,000,000, which would have remained in the pockets of the consumers had this increase not been made. Supposing that the government had by direct means collected this money, the treasury would have received \$145,000,000, and the people would be no worse off; had \$100,000,000 been collected instead of \$45,000,000, the people would still retain \$45,000,000, and the same principle would govern with regard to the tariff generally.

Direct Taxation

“Revenue and protection should not be mixed up. The people owe the money necessary for the country’s need and must repay it. I wish, however, to commend the government for accepting the principle of obtaining a part of the revenue by a direct tax on incomes and business profits. This is a recognition, even if only temporary, of direct taxation as a proper means of raising the revenue, and should be supplemented by a tax on land values, both urban and rural, and all natural resources in private hands, of course, by using proper methods of collection.

“An example of the ease and economy by which a land tax can be collected is furnished by the supplementary revenue tax of one cent an acre on farm property imposed principally for the benefit of rural schools in Saskatchewan. The collection was handed over to the secretaries or other officials of the local districts and municipalities. The local improvement and municipal collectors had an extra column headed, ‘Supplementary Revenue’ in their rolls and they collected the tax along with the general tax, forwarding it to the provincial treasury at a cost of only five per cent. commission. Unorganized districts were handled by the government direct. As we have a complete

municipal system extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the federal tax could be collected very much along these lines, and the customs taxes gradually decrease, until they were entirely eliminated, all incomes not derived from land to be assessed proportionately.

Tariff and Prices

“It is sometimes claimed that the tariff is not taken advantage of by the manufacturers to raise their prices but that it only gives them the home market, and that their profits are not increased by the tariff. I will give an instance that recently occurred to myself disproving this assertion. I do not care to discuss my private affairs on the floor of this house, but this is a striking instance. In 1917, I decided to purchase a small tractor which I would not require until the spring of 1918. I found, however, that the price would increase by over \$200 after the 1st of November, and therefore I purchased one for, I think, \$1,500, in order to save the rise in price. After 1st November the price for the same tractor was advanced to over \$1,700, but as an order-in-council was passed in January or February, making small tractors free, the price was reduced to less than \$1,500 which more than counterbalanced the former increased price, so that on account of the change in tariff, had I waited, I could have obtained this machine at a lower figure and saved the interest on the amount paid down between the date of purchase and say the first of April. This is an instance to show that the duty has a great influence on the cost of farm implements as well as of other articles. The tariff is protective, it increases the cost to the consumer and adds to the profits of the manufacturers, or why should they be so anxious to retain it?

The Amendment

“I will now refer for a few minutes to the amendment. I agree with the first two clauses, but the third is objectionable. It reads:—

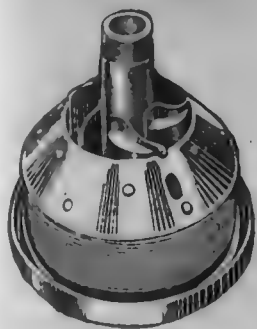
“To take off or substantially reduce as speedily as may be expedient or just to all interests, the duties on all other necessities of life.”

“I believe the time is ‘expedient’ and ‘just’ to take off or substantially reduce the duties on other necessities of life now. It might not be satisfactory to all interested to do so at any time, but it would be just and certainly expedient when we consider that the unrest throughout the country is partly directly attributable to the cost of the necessities of life which is increased by means of the tariff.

“I regret that the rule of the house do not permit a sub-amendment or a second amendment, provided the first is defeated on the present motion.

“A feature that is absent from both the budget proposals and the amendment is the increase in the British preference which would do much to lower the cost to the Canadian consumer, of certain foodstuffs, clothing, hardware and other imports from Great Britain. I intend, by my vote, to register a protest against the budget proposals, not so much for what it contains as for what it does not contain. I would have been glad to support an amendment that would cover a substantial immediate reduction on all the necessities of life, but as such an amendment cannot be introduced under the rules of the house, I intend, Mr. Speaker, to vote for the amendment as it goes further than the budget along what I consider is the right line.”





Better Butter and More of it

THE best of the high prices are paid for butter of firm, solid quality made from cream in which the globules of milk fat remain unbroken. Imagine the delicacy of these little bubbles of fat running 30 to 100 millions per drop of milk. In the ordinary straight wing bowl, they are shot with terrific velocity against the inside edges of the discs, and smashed to pieces. This means inferior butter.

In the Renfrew these frail globules are conveyed in the milk along curved wings without whipping. The result is that you get the firm butter that commands higher prices. For this reason alone it would pay you to have the

Renfrew

But these curved wings do more. They prevent clogging of cream on the edges of the discs, thus making the Renfrew easiest to clean. And besides—

The curved wings mean closer skimming. As they do half the separation themselves, the discs are relieved of a great deal of work. Thus they skim quicker and better, and to the last drop. Remember this particularly—no other separator in the world can give you the remarkable results of our exclusive patented curved wings.

In our illustrated booklet we give tests by Government Dairy Schools showing that the Renfrew gets all but 1/10-pound—the last traces—of butter fat in 1000 lbs. of milk skimmed.

Let us bring the Renfrew and skim the skim milk from your machine—and show you at present market prices what you gain by having a Renfrew. Write for booklet to-day.



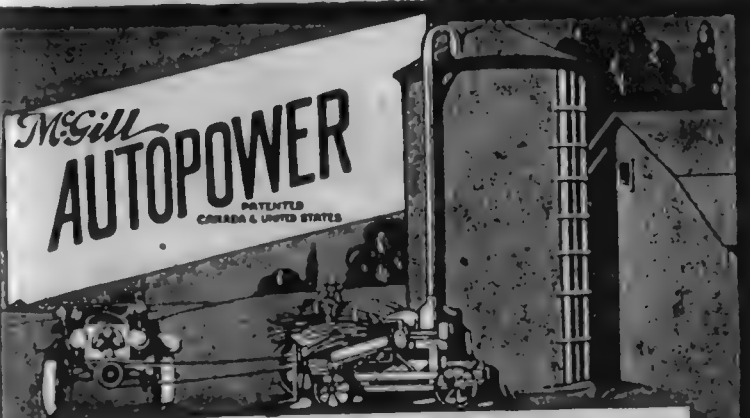
COCKSHUTT PLOW Co.
Limited

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON
CALGARY EDMONTON

Other lines: Cockshutt & Frost &
Wood Seeding and Harvesting
Machinery and Renfrew
2000 lb. Truck Scales

MADE IN
CANADA

56



You Don't Need a 20-H.P. Engine

McGill Autopower does this job better and cheaper

Have you a Ford Car? Then you have the most efficient, economical power-plant in the world for farm work—WHEN IT'S FITTED WITH THE MCGILL AUTOPOWER.

In three minutes you can change your Ford from a pleasure car to a 14 H.P. gas engine for farm work—sawing wood, cutting ensilage, threshing—and in another three minutes it's an auto again.

The McGill Autopower has proved itself. Hundreds of Canadian farmers have been using it for years. Their experience proves that it does not injure the Ford Engine in any way. It has a governor which automatically regulates the power to the load and maintains a steady speed, and an auxiliary fan which keeps the engine cool under all conditions.

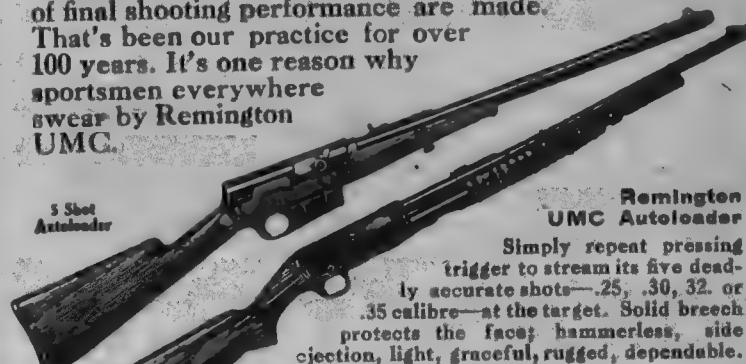
Write for literature fully describing it, and actual letters from farmers (some in your neighborhood, perhaps) telling what the Autopower is doing on their farms. Write today for this information.

KNIGHT METAL PRODUCTS LIMITED
Manufacturers and Distributors
116 Adelaide Street West, Toronto
TRIGGE & LAIRD, Distributors for Western Canada
223 Notre Dame West, Winnipeg

Remington UMC

High Power Rifles

Every Remington UMC Rifle has a record of actual individual performance before it leaves the factory. Actually hundreds of tests of every part and of final shooting performance are made. That's been our practice for over 100 years. It's one reason why sportsmen everywhere swear by Remington UMC.



5 Shot
Autoloader

Remington
UMC Autoloader

Simply repeat pressing trigger to stream its five deadly accurate shots—.25, .30, 32, or .35 calibre—at the target. Solid breech protects the face; hammerless, side ejection, light, graceful, rugged, dependable.

Remington UMC Repeater

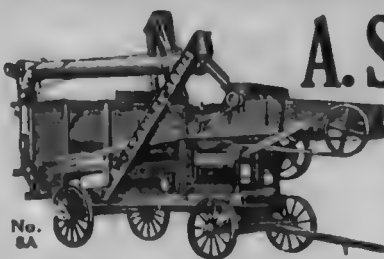
Shoots same metallics as the Autoloader; magazine holds 5 shots; reloading is done by a long-sliding fore-end, very smooth and positive. A compact, beautifully balanced weapon that gets you results.

Shoot Remington UMC Cartridges

Highest grade materials and our thorough tests ensure uniformity and splendid shooting. Over 450 sizes and calibres to suit any rifle or pistol made.

See your Remington UMC Dealer—look for the Red Ball trade-mark—there you'll get real service.

Remington U.M.C. of Canada
Limited
WINDSOR, ONT.



No. 3A

A. STANLEY JONES THRESHERS

SASKATOON SASK.

20x36 Self Feeder, Wind Stacker.

All freight paid, \$809.00 cash, \$860.00 time, designed for the "Fordson." Complete Outfits, engines and separators, from \$743.00 to \$1,387.00. Threshers alone from \$457.00 to \$860.00. We have a thresher for any engine from 3 H.P. up to 80 H.P. Your crop is ready now; is your thresher ready? Or are you waiting for someone else? Money paid in buying this threshing outfit is INVESTMENT. Money paid for threshing is an EXPENSE. Which are you looking for, an

EXPENSE OR INVESTMENT?

No. 4—Combination 28-36 Separator, Hand-Feed, Wind Stacker, 11 H.P. Engine, Clutch Pulley, Oscillating Magneto, all Belts.

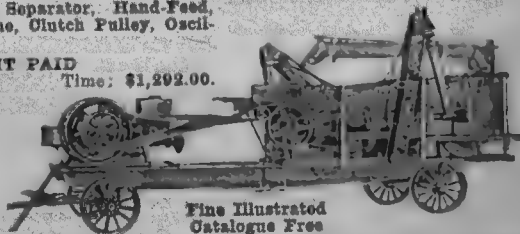
ALL FREIGHT PAID

Cash, \$1,149.00. Time, \$1,292.00.

No. 4A—Same as above, but with Self-feeder, instead of Hand-feed.

Cash, \$1,244.00
Time, \$1,387.00

Capacity, about 700 wheat and 1,200 oats per day.



Fine Illustrated
Catalogue Free

Teach the Children to Save

Habits are acquired early in life. Children, who are taught the value of money and the habit of saving, grow up into good business men and capable women.

The easiest way to teach children to save, is to start a Savings Account for each child (\$1.00 each is sufficient). After a child has saved another dollar to make an additional deposit, he or she will have a better appreciation of just what a dollar stands for, and how much work and self-denial it represents.



THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.

With its 27 Branches in Manitoba, 41 Branches in Saskatchewan, 69 Branches in Alberta, 8 Branches in British Columbia, 119 Branches in Ontario, 37 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia serves Rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH TWENTY SEVEN BRANCHES

On the Free List

BINDER TWINE is on the free list. This means that the Brantford Cordage Company has had NO tariff protection since its inception—and is the sole surviving All-Canadian binder twine industry.

This means that we have always competed for business on a basis of price and quality.

Our factory superintendents know that nothing but the very best quality twines will be passed by our highly efficient inspectors. Thus our insistence on high factory attainment has given

BRANTFORD Binder Twines

a world-wide reputation. Repeat orders running into thousands of tons are being shipped to Great Britain, Roumania, Greece, Africa, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentine, etc., etc.

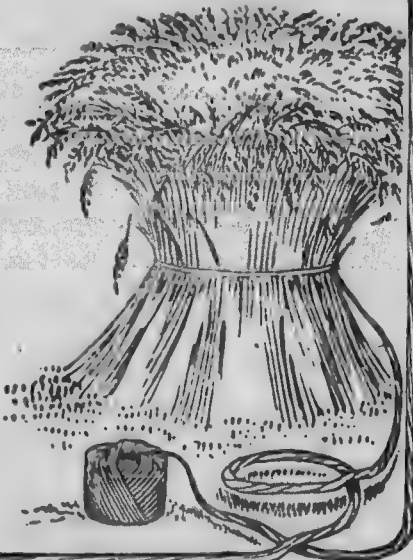
The big buyers of twines in these countries know a good twine when they see it. You, too, buy one of the best twines obtainable when you get any of the following brands.

BRANDS

Gilt Edge	650 ft.
Gold Leaf	600 ft.
Silver Leaf	550 ft.
Maple Leaf	500 ft.

We submit these to a special preserving treatment to make them insect-proof.

The Brantford Cordage Co. Limited
Brantford, Ontario
Western Branch:
Winnipeg, Man.



Stifel's Indigo Cloth
Standard for over 75 years

These OVERALLS will stand the roughest kind of wear and won't fade in washing. They're made of

Stifel's Indigo Cloth, for men, and Miss Stifel Indigo Cloth, for women.

Remember, it's the CLOTH in your overalls that gives the wear.

Ask for overalls made of LOOK FOR THE BOOT back of the cloth to be the genuine.

Your dealer can supply you.

Stifel's Indigo and trademark on the care you are getting

REGISTERED

We are makers of cloth only.

J. L. STIFEL & SONS
Indigo Dyers & Printers
Whiting, W. Va.
200 Church St., New York

Organizing Citizens of Tomorrow

Continued from Page 8



Exhibit of Canned Goods by Boys and Girls at Dauphin, 1918.

and a good citizen give him something worth while to do and let him aspire to ownership.

How Prize Money is Spent

As a test of what use the boys and girls made with the money they won through raising their products, and with the prize money a survey was made of the state of Brookings Encampment, South Dakota.

Number of boys and girls present	240
Number owning bank accounts to their own credit	148
Number owning Liberty Bonds	16
Number owning War Savings Stamps or Thrift Stamps	173
Number owning one or more pigs	102
Number owning calves, cows or baby beeves	48
Number owning poultry flocks and equipment	43
Number owning one or more acres of land	1
Number owning town lots	0
Number owning household furniture or kitchen equipment	11
Number owning sheep	25
Number owning one or more horses	19
Number owning automobiles	4
Number who intend to go to college	110
Number who are high school graduates	2
Number who are not yet in high school	173
Number who have been in the club work four years	0
Number who have been in club work three years	21
Number who have been in club work two years	78

This shows that the money was used in a careful way, by bank saving, thrift stamps, land, furniture, etc. The fact that they were owners went far toward keeping boys and girls on the farm.

In the President's Chair

Professor Benson had a fund of humorous and touching stories gleaned from his years of work among boys and girls. There are county, inter-county, and state contests in demonstrations for boys' and girls' demonstration teams, and the winners are taken to Washington, where the busy men of state are not too busy to shake the hand and greet with words of welcome the champions in boys' and girls' club work. In one case one bright-eyed little champion edged up to Professor Benson and whispered in a hesitating voice: "Professor Benson, do you think President Wilson would let me sit in his chair for a minute?" When Professor Benson had passed on the message to President Wilson he quickly rose and said: "Certainly, they might all sit in it if they liked." One by one the champions in agriculture filed around the table, bobbed into the chair and bobbed out again with happy faces. A year later

Professor Benson, in visiting the home of the boy who had dared voice the request, he said to the professor: "Oh, Professor Benson, you can't know how much good it did me just to sit in that chair." When asked why, and how, and what the difference from any other chair, he replied: "But think of who have sat there and what they have done for their country." "The men and women who live on the land," said Professor Benson, "are the people who determine its value. The citizenship trained will determine the wealth of its production."

In one district, in the state of Iowa, it was found that in one year 75 per cent. of the boys left the farm. Only a few years after 50 per cent. of the farms were managed by tenant farmers. These boys in city and industrial life would be the square pegs in round holes; they were not fitted by training or experience to fit the new conditions they went to and their failure would be because they had not stayed long enough on the farm to form their character.

The reason Professor Benson gave of the failure in the past of co-operative enterprises among farmers was that they had not the machinery, the leaders, and a motive. For co-operative movements to be a success one common purpose was needed. The farmers, he said, had not started early enough to learn the story of co-operation. The farmer had been thrown on his back under pioneer conditions and had had to struggle to his feet unaided and this fostered a false idea of independence. The community co-operative movement of tomorrow will be built through the children of today. They have no habits to undo and no prejudices to overcome.

"The function of the government," he said, "is to make possible the four-square man. The boys' and girls' club work, with the four-leafed clover with the four 'H's,' standing for the training of the head, the health, the hand, the heart, as ensign, goes far to produce this type. Through leadership and organization the child is pulled out of self into the symmetry of democracy. Club work fulfils its function of pulling the stingers out of toil. It is a game or a contest with achievement as its goal. Achievement has been well defined by a small boy, who, when asked the meaning of the word, said it meant: 'A feller who gets into the game, stays in it, and finishes the job.'"



Judging the Calves at Dauphin Boys' and Girls' Club Fair.

The Deeper Life

Valedictory

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

IT IS with a pang that I address a few words of farewell to the readers of The Guide. When, in November, 1917, my friend the editor, asked me to undertake a weekly religious article, though the large and varied character of the congregation naturally inspired some hesitation, still the opportunity made a very strong appeal to me and I embraced it with enthusiasm. I have greatly enjoyed the work, and realize that the opportunity is greater and more appealing now than then. It is the drawback of the writer that he cannot see his readers and note their faces, and their attitudes. I have been able to meet very few of my congregation. Still one comes with time to a sense of more intimate acquaintance and a greater confidence. And now I feel as if I were taking leave of friends.

In a quite unforeseen way I have been led to accept the pastorate of a church in Toronto. The duties of a pastorate, in some ways, perhaps, rather unusually exacting, and the outside claims of the city, which no pastor can wholly excuse himself from regarding, and my distance from the West, have led me to feel very regretfully that I should withdraw from this deeply interesting work.

I do not suppose that all my articles have received universal assent. It is not an easy thing in this age of transition to discuss religious questions in any congregation, even though bearing a denominational name and presumably holding the same religious views. The difficulty and delicacy are enormously increased when addressing a congregation of many thousands attached to all kinds of churches and to none. It is only the broad, tolerant, kindly spirit of the West that gives one confidence to attempt such a task.

The views expressed in these columns regarding the Bible and religion, I have no doubt, have seemed conservative and backward to some. Probably to a larger number they have seemed unduly radical. Perhaps as some of those who felt at first most critical have read on, if they were patient enough to read on, they have come to see that the changed views in regard to the Bible and certain doctrines have not affected the heart of things. Vital Christianity has not been impaired but strengthened. As far as I can understand the movements of religious thought in our day, they mean above all things the exaltation of the Lord Jesus Christ. Out of all the criticism, and confusion and change is being born such a sense as the Christian church has never had since the first that Christianity is Jesus Christ. He is the same yesterday and today and for ever, and all else in Christianity is but the changing vesture, garments that must be altered to meet the changing times and which, all of them, in time must grow old and wear out.

So I venture to hope that the readers who have been most hostile to what they thought were departures from the old faith have come to see that I am intensely loyal to what I think is the oldest Christian faith, the faith which created the church, which has been sometimes grievously overlaid and almost smothered with things that belonged to faith but were not faith, but which nevertheless has never died through all the troubled centuries, and which, I believe, is springing up, never so purely and so fruitfully around us and all over the world today.

Like the dawn, like the spring, a new faith is coming—a simpler and a more real and vital faith. Agnosticism and materialism can never hold more than a very brief authority over the

human heart. Even mere indifference to religion soon ceases to be possible. It is not a normal condition of things. Religious people have sometimes spoken as if it were and have blamed human nature in general for it. At such times we are beginning to see that it is the religion which is at fault quite as much as people, probably more. The right religion for any age will not long find the people indifferent. They may be friendly or they may be hostile but they will be interested.

The churches are finding their way slowly (perhaps too slowly) but surely to a real and vital religion and a new great age of faith, a faith deep and passionate as in those medieval centuries which have been called the age of faith, and far more intelligent and practical.

With the clearer vision of Jesus the churches at last are re-

covering His great message. St. Mark's Gospel, the earliest and most accurate, says, "Now after John was delivered up, Jesus came unto Galilee, preaching the good news of God, and saying, the time is fulfilled, and the Kingdom of God is at hand: Change your minds, and believe in the good news." (Mark I, 14).

For the first time in any general way since the first century the emphasis is being laid on Jesus Christ Himself, and second to that for the first time, perhaps, since Jesus Himself, the emphasis is being laid on the Kingdom of God.

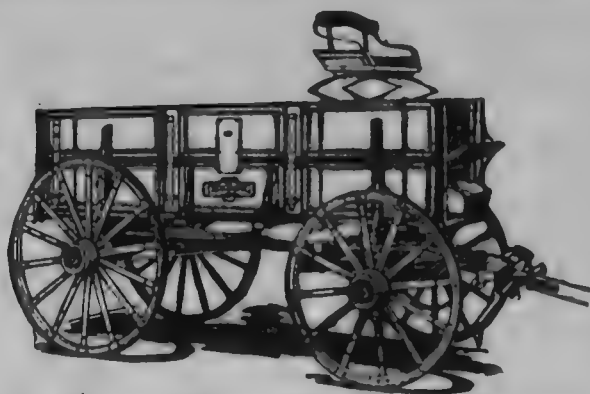
And there is a growing consensus of opinion, indeed, I think I may say the real vital thinking of today is wholly for the idea that the Kingdom of God on earth means nothing less than a new social order, a reconstructed social and economic and industrial and political system, in which human life shall be first and wealth second, in which all shall work but no man shall work for pay, in which no man shall seek to take from his brother what his brother needs, in which men may compete for honor but never for livelihood, in which no woman shall fear motherhood, and no worker shall fear sickness or old age, in which men shall love equality as they love liberty and love brotherhood because it means both, in which after so long calling Jesus, Lord, His disciples will set themselves as they have done never in any general and systematic and thoroughgoing way to "do the things" which He said.

It is that conception of Christianity which I have endeavored, through the last eighteen months to set forth. I am grateful that I have had the privilege. Other men might have used it more wisely, none could have valued it more. For it has been, at least, an opportunity to influence a class which I have long believed is destined to play a premier part in bringing that Kingdom of God to Canada.

There are true-hearted men and women in all classes of Canada who seek the Kingdom of God. But it is my conviction that there is no class in Canada where there is such an intelligent and widespread and public-spirited interest in social reconstruction as in the organized grain-growers of the West. Limitations they may have. Their idealism may not always be free from selfishness and class interest. Yet it is my conviction that no class is today so fitted to play a great part in the Christianization of our whole social and economic and political life. I hope and pray that their action in coming years may be nobler even than my faith, and if words of mine, spoken or written, have helped, even in the slightest degree to clear the vision or strengthen the faith of those whom I shall always regard as my friends and comrades, it will be to me a lasting joy.



Dr. BLAND



A Serviceable Wagon

THE features that make a wagon serviceable are those which add to its strength, to its wearing qualities, to its light draft, and to its hardness. Any farmer can tell whether wagon features are mere talking points or whether they really add to the service he will get from his wagon. Deering wagon features are practical and worth all they cost.

Strong wheels, with steel banded white oak hubs, rim rivets on each side of every spoke, and steel tires that never splinter.

Hickory axles, steel trussed and clipped, with no holes in them, each end accurately fitted into its own individual skein.

Extra thick skeins and skein boxes with a wide bearing surface against the shoulder of the skein. The box cannot cut into the skein and cause hard draft. Note, too, how the construction prevents grease from getting into the hubs and loosening the spokes, and how sand and dirt are kept out of the bearings.

A most liberal use of steel bracing and wear plates. Compare the Deering ironing with that of any other wagon.

These are real features, each making the Deering wagon more serviceable, each adding something to its life, usefulness and economy. Write us for folders showing the wagon in colors and giving full information about the above and numerous other Deering wagon features.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.
EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

PEERLESS PERFECTION

FOR CANADA'S BROAD ACRES
Put up a fence that will last a lifetime—a fence that can't sag or break down—that will hold a wild horse—that stands rough usage by animals or weather and is guaranteed. PEERLESS FENCE is made of heavy open weave steel wire with all the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left in heavily galvanized. Every intersection is locked together with the Peerless Lock. Still stay wires, it rigid, making fewer posts necessary. Send for Catalog today. It's attractive, interesting, and worth the stamp. Best dealers throughout Canada handle our product.
THE SANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario

EDMONTON ALBERTA LETHBRIDGE
SHIP US YOUR
HIDES—PELTS—WOOL
TALLOW—SENEGA ROOT
Bill Shipment to Our Nearest Branch Office or Head Office, Winnipeg
A. CARRUTHERS CO. LTD.
DEALERS AND EXPORTERS. HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG
FAIR TREATMENT BIG DEALERS SMALL PROFITS
BRANDON MANITOBA WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



The Only 4-Wheel 12-25 h.p. Tractor

that pulled three 14-inch Moldboard Plows at the required depth during the entire Denver, Colorado, Plowing Demonstration, held June 9 to 12, 1919.

Port Huron 12-25 H.P. Tractor Pulling Three 14-inch Oliver Moldboard Plows at an Average Depth of 6½ inches

It hadn't rained for weeks—the ground was baked, with a covering of several inches of dust. As a result nearly everyone resorted to the use of disc plows. The ground was so hard that some three-plow tractors were content to pull but two bottoms or discs of equal draw-bar load.

The Port Huron three-plow tractor, however, pulled three 14-inch Oliver Moldboard plows, at an average depth of six-and-a-half inches, doing a remarkably good job of plowing.

There have been few, if any, demonstrations in the history of

the industry where tractors were compelled to work under such unfavorable conditions—a fact noted by all farmers and dealers present.

The Port Huron Farm Tractor made good under these trying conditions. Mr. Farmer and Mr. Dealer, do not lose sight of this fact.

Send for our latest printed matter on the Port Huron Farm Tractor, also little Threshers and Shellers, and make comparisons. Send today.

GENERAL UTILITIES CO., Winnipeg Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, Canada
Canadian Distributors for Port Huron Engine and Thresher Co., Port Huron, Mich., Builders of Farm Power Machinery since 1851.

Red Wing

Thresher Belts

will give you a service this season that will make you their friend for life.

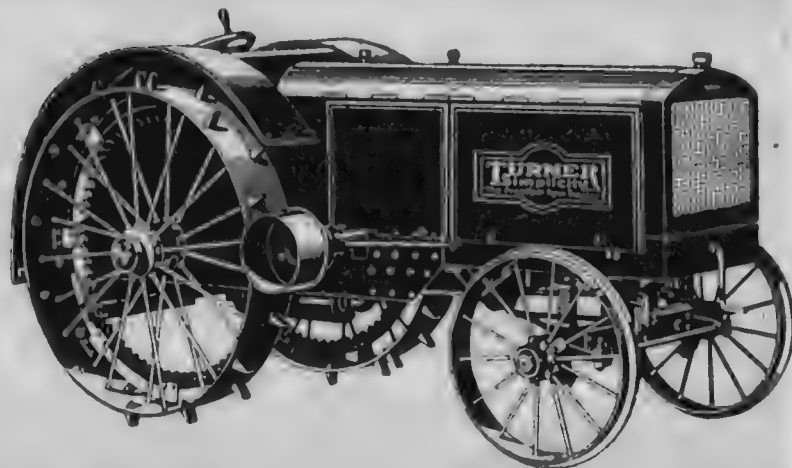
Their reasonable price—their extra strength—their non-slip grip—the way they deliver the power—and their freedom from breakdowns—will win your favor.

Start the season right; equip your thresher with RED WING BELTING.

Our nearest branch is always at your service.

Dominion Rubber System Service Branches

Located at
WINNIPEG, BRANDON, REGINA,
SASKATOON, EDMONTON, CALGARY
and LETHBRIDGE.



Turner Simplicity

America's Foremost Tractor

The tractor that drew favorable comments at the fairs. Weighs only 4,000 and 4,300 pounds. Does not pack soil. Made in two sizes: 12-20 H.P. and 14-25 H.P.

Burns Kerosene perfectly.

Meets all farm power requirements.

Does farm work at the lowest cost per acre, per hour, per year of life.

Secure our literature. Take a careful note of specifications. Look over the Turner Simplicity points before buying.

Write us for Circulars and Booklets

Turner Tractor Sales Co.
195 Portage Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Farm Women's Clubs

Many New Locals

Organization reports have been received from the following new U.F.W.A. locals:—

Wilson U.F.W.A., which starts with a membership of 25. Mrs. F. H. Judd, Lethbridge, secretary.

Ottawa U.F.W.A., starting with 12 paid-up members. Miss A. M. Lane, secretary.

Earlie U.F.W.A. The secretary, Mrs. Wm. Ross, Earlie P.O., pays this tribute to the director of North Battle River constituency: "We have great pleasure in saying that if Mrs. Postans had not come to speak to us we would not have formed the club for some time. We all enjoyed her talk, and wish the organization every success."

Blackfoot U.F.W.A. was also organized by Mrs. Postans, with a membership of ten. Mrs. Walter Plater, Blackfoot, was elected secretary.

Moyerton U.F.W.A., started with a membership of 13. The secretary, Mrs. H. R. Holgate, remarks: "Mrs. Postans was unable to be present when we organized, but she came later and gave us an address and much helpful information."

Sexsmith local, organized by Mrs. J. W. Field, director of Battle River South, starts with a membership of 12, all paid up. Mrs. Helen Fraser, the secretary, gives this encouraging report: "After seeding is over, we hope to at least double our membership list. We are preparing to give a dance soon and hope it will be a big success."

Very Much Alive

I am glad to be able to tell you that our club, the Invincible Allies, W.G.O.A., is very much alive this year. We are reading a good deal of literature from the social service council, and other sources, and have also subscribed for The Grain Growers' Guide and Social Welfare for our club.

Our membership is small, but we are doing what we can considering the distance we are out—25 miles from a railroad. We have organized a Sunday school and are financing it, and are trying to secure a preaching service regularly. We also welcome our returned soldiers with a social evening, having entertained five in this way recently.

Please find enclosed \$13 membership fees.—Mrs. A. J. Moffat, secretary, W.G.O.A., Lance Valley, Sask.

We organized March 27, with six paid-up members. Since then, we have 37 members and 14 juniors. We gave a picnic on June 3 which cleared us \$31.50. Our last meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Church, on June 19. The subject taken up was the marketing of eggs and butter. We hope to organize a junior branch soon and hope to double our membership and to accomplish something worth while.—Mrs. Eli Budd, secretary, Excel U.F.W.A.

Conference of Young People

IN the words of Prof. Gaetz, of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, "This gathering of young people is so unique, of such a different character from anything that has gone before that we were at a loss to find a suitable name for it, but, at last, for lack of a better word we called it a 'conference.' " Since the name is rather misleading we venture to define the conference. It was a gathering of farm boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 25 at the University of Alberta for a week's study and recreation under the auspices of the Department of Extension and the United Farm Women of Alberta. The object was to provide a week's course of instructive and inspirational lectures, varied by wholesome recreation, and also to give to these farm boys and girls, whose lives are often so lacking of opportunities of the kind, a taste of university life. As one farm boy expressed it, "We thought a university was something for us to look longingly at from the outside."

The program consisted of a series of talks on Spiritual Values by Captain Lang; lectures on Rural Citizenship and Literature; lesson in folk dancing for the girls and in practical agriculture for the boys. These occupied the forenoon of each of the six days. The afternoons and evenings were given over to recreation of an instructive nature.

The talks on Spiritual Values lasted only 15 minutes, but, by all present, these alone were considered well worth the trip to Edmonton. The sound principles, broad vision, and high ideals for service expressed by Captain Lang will influence the young people who heard him throughout their lives. It was gratifying, too, to note the enthusiastic reception on the part of the boys and girls which Capt. Lang received each morning, as it proved these young Canadian's appreciation of the finer things of life.

The series of lectures on Rural Life and Citizenship covered such phases of the subject as The Home, The Community, Good Health, Play and Recreation, Larger Relationships, and were delivered by different persons each day: Mrs. Parby, President Wood, and Prof. Gaetz, being among the lecturers.

The experiments in folk dancing were very hesitating on the first day, but to watch the young ladies "do" the Highland Schottische on the last day would have gladdened the hearts of any of our Gaelic cousins. The boys were intensely interested in the series of lectures on Animal Husbandry and Practical Agriculture. Each morning's session was closed with a lecture on literature by Prof. Gordon.

Visit to Capitol

The afternoons were taken up with botanical and geological trips under the direction of the university profes-

sors, organized play periods, and visits of places of interest in Edmonton. One afternoon electric cars were chartered and the young people visited Swift's packing plant. Probably the most impressive event of these afternoon engagements was the occasion on which the conference marched to the government buildings in a body, carrying banners, and led by the Leavitt U.F.A. band. On arrival at the capitol, the band played several selections to the great interest of all the civil servants who thronged windows and came out on the steps. The sergeant at arms conducted the whole party through the building. The dignified precincts of the legislative chamber, with its life-size portraits of lieutenant-governors and the executive rooms of the government with their portraits of ministers were invaded and various parliamentary usages and customs, and bits of personal history related by the loquacious sergeant-at-arms. The youngsters were interested in picking out the seats occupied during the sessions by their respective members of parliament and considered themselves greatly privileged to sit for a few minutes, "in the Seats of the Mighty." Mr. Jaffray, the assistant librarian had a very interested audience in the provincial library when he told of the literary treasures and valuable records stored there.

Ascending to the dome of the magnificent structure, the young people found a world of interest in the provincial museum. Here, with Mr. Ben Lawton, chief game guardian for the province, as guide, they saw and had described to them the characteristics of the game birds and animals of the province. It is probable that Mr. Lawton never had a more interested audience than these young people from farming communities, and the pains he took to distinguish between the destructive and beneficial game showed that he looked for good results from the co-operation of these young farm folk.

Pleasures by the Way

The evenings were given over to moving pictures, exhibited at the university, group singing, and on one evening the members of the Rotary Club motored the boys and girls through the city on a sight-seeing tour. It is difficult to express adequate appreciation of the splendid discussion and demonstrations of the origin and singing of many of the best folk songs of different lands, given under the direction of Mr. Eggleston, the director of singing in the schools of Edmonton, assisted by juvenile choruses from the city schools. They were ably supported by the Young People's Conference, and Prof. Eggleston expressed his surprise at the large number of excellent voices among the rural visitors, saying that their sing-

ing had greatly surpassed his expectations.

The conference supper was held on Friday evening. A number of toasts were given, and it would be a matter of pride to those loyal to the soil to see the way in which representatives of the young people at the conference met the occasion.

The Leavitt U.F.A. band, mentioned above, was one of the features of the conference. This band is made up of over 30 young people from the Carleton district. On one occasion they played before the office of the mayor, and he expressed his appreciation by giving them a pass on the street railway system for the week.

With the Junior Conference Fund which had been contributed by the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals the Central office was in a position to pay the railway fare of each delegate, so that the total cost to the delegates of this privilege of instruction and entertainment at the University of Alberta was \$10.50, the price of the week's board and room. All the delegates were housed in the university.

The conduct of the young people during their stay at the university was exemplary in every way.

The Department of Extension of the university, that department that "brings the university to the people," did all in their power to make the conference of real value to the delegates, and the young people did their best to express their appreciation. On the last evening they gave Prof. Gaetz, the director of the Department of Extension, three cheers and a "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The experiment was a great success, and Dean Kerr, acting president of the university, expressed the hope that the conference would grow until it taxed the utmost efforts of the university to accommodate the gathering.—J. B. Kidd.

Joint Meetings

The members were very enthusiastic over the reading of Circular No. 11 re cream and milk marketing. It is certainly very interesting, and we hope to organize in the near future.

We are getting new members fast, five new ones today. Nine juniors have joined the local. We are taking up the plan of work of the U.F.W.A. as rapidly as possible. The U.F.W.A. meets with the U.F.A. once a month and serves refreshments. All the members look forward to these meetings with great pleasure. We love the work and are doing all we can to strengthen the cause.—Mrs. T. E. Powers, secretary, Bloomington.

Club Briefs

An interesting report from Miss Alice M. Lane, secretary Ottawa local, Vermilion, states that they are taking up the matter of assisting their school



Young People at University of Alberta.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

WINNIPEG

His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land.

Affiliated with University of Manitoba,
will resume
University Courses in Arts and Theology.

Michaelmas Term Commences September 16th

Under its direction

THE COLLEGE SCHOOL

For Boys (Resident and Non-resident), and

Rupert's Land Ladies' School

For Girls

Give opportunity for
Distinctive Educational Advantages.

New Term Commences September 17th, 1919



1922-1919.

For Prospectus
and other information
apply to

W. BURMAN, Bursar,
St. John's College,
Winnipeg.

ONTARIO LADIES COLLEGE

COURSES

Public School to Second
Year University.

Music — Piano,
Singing, Violin,
Domestic
Science,
Commercial,
Elocution,
Art.

WHITBY, ONT.

Begins its 46th Year

Sept. 16th 1919

A FEW ADVANTAGES

A City Country School,
28 miles from Toronto.

Gymnasium,
Swimming
Pool and
out-door
play facilities
unequaled.



FOR CALENDAR AND BOOKLET APPLY TO REV. F. L. FAREWELL, B.A., PRINCIPAL.

ALBERTA COLLEGE NORTH EDMONTON ALBERTA

Residential School for Boys, Girls, Young Men and Women

ACADEMIC—Public and High School Courses. Special Classes for backward students.

COMMERCIAL—Thorough Courses in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, etc. Special Course in Farm Bookkeeping. Best equipped school of Telegraphy in Western Canada.

MUSIC—Largest Music School in Western Canada. Conservatory courses in Piano, Organ, Voice, Violin, Theory, etc.

EXPRESSION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

80-85 Teachers on staff.

Registrations:—1914-15, 550; 1915-16, 675; 1916-17, 1,120; 1917-18, 1,308;

1918-19, 1,558.

350 positions filled during past year by competent students.

Write for Free Lessons in Penmanship.

FOR CALENDAR AND FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

F. S. McCALL, B.A., Principal, 10041 101st Street, Edmonton, Alberta.

ST. ALBAN'S COLLEGE Prince Albert, Sask.

FIRST-CLASS DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Fully qualified staff.

Pupils prepared for University and Departmental Examinations. Splendid results.

SPECIAL MUSIC DEPARTMENT. Excellent record in preparing pupils for Toronto Conservatory of Music and Royal Academy of Music, London. Examinations. Practising of Juniors supervised. Solo Singing. Class Singing. Theory of Music. Eurythmics.

Large Grounds. Gymnasium, Tennis, Basket Ball, Rink. Autumn Term begins September 10

Principal—MISS J. VIRTUE For Prospectus Apply to the Bursar.

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE

ACADEMIC—
Public and High
School Grades
Departmental
Matriculation
Examinations

COMMERCIAL—
Bookkeeping
Stenography
Typewriting
Household
Science

ART, EXPRESSION,
MUSIC—
Dramatic Art and
Physical Culture
Music: Piano, Vocal
Fine Art: China Paint-
ing, Metal Work, Etc.

CALGARY, ALTA.

OPENING FALL TERM—September 10th, 1919.

High-class Residential and Day College for Boys and Young Men, Girls and Young Women

Attention given to individual needs.

Write for Calendar and College Literature.

REV. G. W. KERBY, B.A., D.D., Principal.

WESTMINSTER LADIES' COLLEGE (Formerly Alberta Ladies' College of Red Deer, Alta.) EDMONTON, ALBERTA

A High-class Residential and Day School for Girls Only.

ACADEMIC COMMERCIAL MUSIC ART HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

PHYSICAL CULTURE and EXPRESSION

Students prepared for Departmental Examinations in Public and High School Grades.

Special Attention given to Backward Pupils.

FALL TERM OPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1919.

Write for Calendar. Rev. N. D. KEITH, B.D., M.A., President.



St. Andrew's College

Toronto Canada A Residential and Day School FOR BOYS

UPPER SCHOOL, LOWER SCHOOL

Boys prepared for Universities, Royal Military College and Business.

AUTUMN TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 15th, 1919

REV. D. BRUCE MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D. Headmaster

Dominion Business College LIMITED

Courses in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typing, Banking, Accounting

WRITE FOR FREE PROSPECTUS.

301 Enderton Building, Winnipeg, Man.

The Only School Affiliated with the Cooper Institute of Accountancy.

teachers in the three different districts connected with their local. It is very gratifying to know that at least a few of the locals are giving this their attention, for co-operation between parents and teachers is greatly to be desired and is too often lacking. Co-operation in this, as in everything else, secures the best results.

A. T. Pierce, Excel U.F.A., reports that Golden Centre U.F.A. district association plans to have a picnic on July 16, at which they hope to include Fairacres, Lawndale, Craig Murray, Sedalia, Riddellvale, and Cereal, also Cereal U.F.W.A. He asked for a lady speaker, for, as he said: "Our farm women are taking increased interest in the farmers' movement." Let us hope that the picnic will be everything that can be desired.

Mrs. G. Telford, secretary, Connolly U.F.W.A., reports that her local continues to take active interest in Red Cross work, and in the organization of a Sunday school; also that they have sent a delegate to the Wainwright district convention. She adds that Mrs. Kehoe was asked to give a practical demonstration in cooking at the next meeting. This is an excellent idea and has unlimited possibilities, especially if the bachelors were invited to be present. We have organized a junior branch of the U.F.W.A. and U.F.A., Miss Ruth Anderson, secretary, attending.

We have decided to take up Alberta Laws as they Concern Women in Particular to start with. I hope we will not fail on account of taking up anything too difficult at the beginning, but if we were only going to exchange recipes and drink tea, I never could spare the time for it, and I think the others would feel the same.—Mrs. A. H. Beere, secretary.

Mrs. O. S. Welsh, director for Bow River constituency has recently organized locals as follows: Parr U.F.W.A., Mrs. Florence Clark, secretary; Sarcee Butte, Mrs. J. A. Herman, secretary; Loyalty, Mrs. Annie Malcolm, secretary; Trochu U.F.W.A., Mrs. Stuart Greig, secretary; Lonebutte U.F.W.A., Mrs. S. Board, secretary.

Each member is taking 50 cents of their own money and putting it in toward buying a piece of useful furniture to be raffled off at a lawn party, at a profit, for the purpose of raising money for the treasury.—Mrs. E. R. Thorp, secretary, Willow Hollow U.F.W.A.

We decided that the study of politics by the farm women is very necessary to cope with the present situation. Each member is to contribute all she can in the way of political literature. We also decided to serve meals at the Camrose Fair and expect to replenish our treasury to a great extent. Our local is flourishing. We have a splendid president.—Mrs. H. E. Hamel, secretary, camrose, U.F.W.A.

Green Hills U.F.W.A. organized recently with the assistance of Mrs. Geo. F. Root, and with a membership of 13, Miss Ruth Pehrson being secretary.

Mrs. R. Lindsay, Delia, secretary Hand Hills U.F.W.A. sends in an organization report of their local showing a membership of 18. This is an excellent beginning.

New locals recently organized: Langford, Mrs. Pearl Anderson, secretary, Chilmark; Grand Prairie, 14 members, Mrs. Mary J. Wintersteen, secretary; Griffin Creek; Brant, 12 members, Mrs. D. McDonald, secretary, Brant; Westrose, Mrs. E. M. Ballentine, secretary, Westrose.

At a meeting in the Lougheed Hall, on Tuesday, July 5, called for the purpose of meeting and hearing Mrs. Parby, the Lougheed local of the U.F.W.A. was organized. Mrs. Arland was elected president and the undersigned as secretary-treasurer.—Mrs. T. Lloyd-Jones.

Loyalist U.F.W.A. local passed a resolution to have the present hospital at Consort under municipal control.—Mrs. Louise Edward, secretary.

Brandon College

BRANDON MANITOBA

Howard P. Whidden, President

A Residential College for Young Men and Women

FIVE DEPARTMENTS

Arts—Full University Courses.

Theological—Practical training for religious leadership.

Academic — Matriculation and Teachers' Courses.

Music and Expression — Toronto Conservatory of Music Examinations.

Business—Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Etc.

For Calendar or Information needed, write

Dr. S. J. McKEE, Registrar, Dept. G

Fall Term begins Sept. 23, 1919

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA WINNIPEG

Offers courses leading to degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine, Pharmacy, Law, Civil and Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Agriculture and Home Economics.

The faculty consists of some fifty professors, lecturers and demonstrators, and with them are associated the staffs of six affiliated colleges.

The range and efficiency of the courses in Arts and the facilities for clinical work in connection with the course in Medicine are surpassed in few institutions on the continent.

For terms of admission, details of courses, information as to fees, etc., apply to

W. J. SPENCE, Registrar
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg



QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

KINGSTON, ONTARIO

ARTS

Part of the Arts course may be governed by correspondence.

MEDICINE EDUCATION APPLIED SCIENCE

Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering

SUMMER SCHOOL NAVIGATION SCHOOL

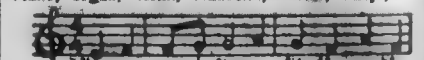
July and August. December to April

26 GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar.

MUSIC TAUGHT FREE

By the Oldest and Most Reliable School of Music in America—Established 1899.

Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Etc.



You can read music like this quickly. Beginners or advanced players. One lesson weekly. Illustrations make everything plain. Only expense about 2c. per day to cover cost of postage and music used. Write for Free Booklet, which explains everything in full.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 62 Lakeside Building, CHICAGO

Canada Farm for Sale

For Mixed Farming or Pure-bred Stock Raising or Dairying

320 acres, good black soil, about half in crop now, balance fine hay and pasture land. All lays well. Fenced and cross-fenced. Specially good two-story house, seven rooms, hardwood floors, large screened porch, full basement and attic. Furnace heat, storm windows, telephone. Electric lights can be installed as house is only about 300 yards from light and power house. Drive-way to the house with a row of trees on each side. Large garden set out with small fruits, etc. Stables for eight horses and four cows, and shed for calves. Granary, hog house, chicken house, and well with abundant supply of good water. Windmill, large tank with heater.

This farm is bordering on the town of Vegreville, and is one mile from the station and post office, and centre of town.

Price for quick sale, \$17,500, with half cash. This is a beautiful farm home, well located, and a money maker for the right party with sufficient capital to handle. Can include farm implements and livestock at fair valuation.

Vegreville has a population of 1,600 and is growing. Has large modern schools, four churches, two hospitals, two banks, and two hotels. All lines of commerce represented. Water works, sewerage, electric lights, five elevators, flour mill, public market. On the main line Canadian Northern Railway (75 miles east of Edmonton), and branch C.N.R. Vegreville to Calgary. Good prospects of C.P.R. building through here within this year. Also one section unimproved land at very attractive price.

If interested, address Owner, Box 48, Vegreville, Alberta.

Canning Vegetables

AT this season of the year when there is an abundance of fresh vegetables (providing the worms did not cut them off in their early youth) one is apt to forget that during the winter and spring we will need and crave these very vegetables. One has to be a little

more careful in canning vegetables than in canning fruits, but if they are canned as soon as they are gathered the results are pretty sure to be good.

providing directions are closely followed. It is a great satisfaction in the winter to be able to go to the fruit and vegetable shelf and get fresh, young carrots, beans, cauliflower or a variety of other vegetables for dinner. Even greens, spinach, beet tops, etc., may be canned and used as a vegetable or a salad months after the fresh ones are gone. Just from the standpoint of health it is worth while to can vegetables, one needs less spring tonic. If you have an aluminum pressure canner there are a few things to remember: always keep your

cooker in the best possible condition, dry it thoroughly after using it and have the cover and rim dry before screwing it down, otherwise you will have no end of trouble. When the sterilization period is up be sure and leave the cover on for at least three or four minutes after the

pressure has gone back to zero. I had several sad experiences by taking the cover off too soon, and my crab apples at one time and greens at another landed on the ceiling and the sides of the kitchen because I removed the cover a little too quickly. The same equipment that is used in canning fruit may be used for

vegetables. Do not use jars with metal tops. The glass tops and metal rings or the glass top and clamp are both satis-



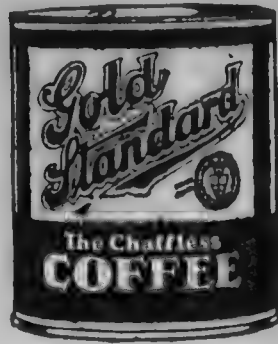
Fruits and vegetables should be blanched before packing in jars. This eliminates objectionable acids and reduces the bulk of vegetable greens.



Immerse in cold water.

CHARTS FOR ALL VEGETABLES AND GREENS

VEGETABLES AND THEIR PREPARATION	SCALDING OR BLANCHING, MINUTES	NUMBER OF MINUTES TO STERILIZE		REMARKS
		IN BOILING WATER OR HOMEMADE OUTFIT (212° F.)	IN CONDENSED STEAM OUTFIT	
ALL GREENS—SPINACH, BEET TOPS, CHARD, Dandelions, Etc. Pick over; wash in several waters.	Steam in colander or in steamer until wilted. Takes about 15 minutes.	120 (2 hrs.)	120 (2 hrs.)	In canning greens, it is not necessary to add water. Greens contain iron and mineral salts, and the water dissolves these. Simply add salt.
TOMATOES Select fresh, ripe, firm tomatoes. Skins will slip off after scalding and cold dipping.	Scald 1½	22	22	After removing the skins, pack either whole or in pieces. Skin, cook and strain defective tomatoes and use this for liquid. Add salt.
PUMPKIN AND SQUASH Cut into sections; remove seeds; scrape shells after blanching and cold dipping.	Blanch 5	120 (2 hrs.)	120 (2 hrs.)	Pare and cut into small blocks of uniform size. Then blanch.
BEANS—LIMA Shell and wash.	5 to 10	180 (3 hrs.)	180 (3 hrs.)	Lima beans can be either blanched or steamed. If blanched allow 5 minutes, if in live steam allow 10.
BEANS—WAX OR STRING Wash and string.	5 to 10	120 (2 hrs.)	120 (2 hrs.)	Beans can be canned whole or cut into uniform pieces.
CABBAGE AND CAULIFLOWER Use small solid heads of cabbage. Use flowered portion of cauliflower.	5 to 10 5	120 (2 hrs.) 60 (1 hr.)	120 (2 hrs.) 60 (1 hr.)	Cabbage and cauliflower should be soaked in cold brine (½ lb. salt to 12 quarts water) for one hour before blanching.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS Cut into sections and remove core.	5 to 10	120 (2 hrs.)	120 (2 hrs.)	Use small solid heads.
PEAS Shell and wash. Add one teaspoon of salt and one teaspoon of sugar to every quart.	5 to 10	180 (3 hrs.)	180 (3 hrs.)	A cloudy or hazy appearance of the liquid indicates that the product was roughly handled in blanching and cold dipping, or that broken peas were not removed before packing.
MUSHROOMS If small, can them whole; if large they may be cut into sections.	5	90 (1½ hrs.)	90 (1½ hrs.)	Blanch and cold dip the mushrooms. When opening the jar remove contents and use as soon as possible.
CARROTS, PARSNIPS, SALSIFY Remove skin by scraping after blanching and cold dipping.	5	90 (1½ hrs.)	90 (1½ hrs.)	Carrots can be packed whole, in slices or in cross-section pieces. Skin of parsnips can be scraped off after blanching and cold dipping.
BEETS To retain the color of beets, leave three or four inches of the stem and all the root on while blanching. After cold dipping, the skin may be removed. Scrape the skin.	5	90 (1½ hrs.)	90 (1½ hrs.)	In canning beets be careful not to remove too much of the head or the beets will lose color.



Gold Standard

The fragrance developed in the roasting process is retained in the vacuum-sealed Gold Standard tin. A trial can will prove why Gold Standard—Western Made for Western Trade—is superior to other coffees. Blended to suit western waters.

Gold Standard Mfg. Co.
Winnipeg, Man.

License No. 6-496

Its ASSAM quality gives it
that rich flavor

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Sold only in sealed packages

EAT



Striped Packages Only



True peace-time
economy—use
**Sunlight
Soap**

It is impossible to buy a purer soap than Sunlight. Therefore it is really the cheapest soap you can buy. The purer and better the soap—the less you need for the wash and the better the work done.

Insist on getting the Soap you ask for—**SUNLIGHT SOAP.**

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED
TORONTO



IN SUMMER

with cold meats and salads, you should never be without the means of adding zest and piquancy that comes only through a dash of

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

First aid to "summer dishes."

**GUARANTEED
GLASSES BY MAIL**

**Test Your
Own Eyes**

We have perfected a mail-order service which permits you to test your own eyes at home and obtain properly fitted glasses at Winnipeg prices.

Not cheap, ready-made glasses, but our regular high-grade (Sertor) lenses and best gold-filled frames—all made to your order in our own workshops. **\$6.00** Price, complete with leather case.

Mail us your order, with \$6.00, and we send you testing instruments and full instructions. After 30 days' trial we will, if you want it, refund the full price, less our charges for postage or express.

Dept. B.
STRAIN'S LIMITED,
Optometrists and Opticians,
231 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG.

HAY

Farmer without hay can now obtain certificates from Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the province, entitling them to bring hay from Manitoba without any freight charges. We have arranged for an abundant supply of good hay, which we will ship direct to you at lowest carlot prices. Quality and weight guaranteed. Hay inspected by City of Winnipeg Hay Inspector, and official certificates furnished to each buyer for each car.

Prompt action is necessary. If you wish to take advantage of present opportunity to feed your stock, write or wire us for prices and write Deputy Minister of Agriculture for certificate for the number of cars you need.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

HUNTER-McDONALD LIMITED
928-930 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg, Man.

factory. Sterilize the jars well and use new rubbers every year—it pays in the long run. Peas and corn are perhaps the most difficult to can. If they are not

canned within a very few hours after picking they develop "flat sour" which spoils them for table use. In all cases use the "cold pack" methods described in previous articles on Canning Berries and Canning Stone Fruits.

There are three important steps in preparing vegetables for the canner, the terms of which are already familiar to many of you, Blanching, Scalding and Cold Dipping.

Scalding. The reasons for scalding fruits and vegetables are as follows:

- 1.—To loosen the skins.
- 2.—To eliminate objectionable acids and acid flavors.
- 3.—To start the flow of the coloring matter.

Blanching.—Blanching is simply scalding for a longer period and serves:

- 1.—To eliminate objectionable acids and acid flavors.
- 2.—To reduce the bulk of vegetable greens.

3.—To help get rid of the spores that cause the vegetable to spoil so that one period of cooking is all that is necessary for preservation.

Cold dipping.—The reasons for cold dipping are:

- 1.—To harden the pulp under the skin and make the removal of the skin an easy matter.
- 2.—To coagulate the coloring matter and make it less easy to dissolve during the canning process.
- 3.—To make it easier to handle the products in packing.

The Blanching is one of the most important steps in canning vegetables. Be sure and have the kettle in which the blanching is to be done boiling when the product to be blanched is put in, put the cover on again and allow the whole to come to the boil, and keep it boiling for the time prescribed in the chart that accompanies this article. The cold dipping is almost equally important. After the blanching period is up dip the vegetables quickly in cold water or if you have a tap put it under that. See that each portion comes in contact with the cold water but do not allow the vegetables to soak in the water, give them the cold bath and if you are canning peas, beans, etc., put them in the jars at once. Carrots, parsnips, and turnips, of course, have to be scraped.

In blanching or cold dipping a wire basket or a piece of cheese cloth may be used to hold the vegetables. Just put them in this and lower the whole into the kettle of boiling water. The product should be put into the jars at once, pack them as solidly as possible—lima beans, peas, corn and pumpkin swell so do not fill the jar too full, a space of one inch at the top will allow for expansion.

Shrinkage

Sometimes in removing a jar from the canner one is alarmed at the amount of shrinkage. This will not hurt the keeping qualities of the vegetables, but the jars look better full. Shrinkage may be due to bad packing, to improper blanching and cold dipping, or to the fact that the water in the boiler has not been at least one inch over the top of the jars, or that there has not been the proper circulation of water under the jars. If the product moulds either the rubbers or the jars have been defective.



The finished product

Cauliflower and Cabbage

We grow beautiful cauliflower in the West, and by canning them we may have cauliflower on our tables in February as easily as in September.

Cabbage and cauliflower should be soaked in slightly salted water for one hour before blanching. This tends to keep them firm and white.

Important Steps in Canning

1.—Wash and sterilize the jars in water or steam. See that the jars do not leak and that the rubbers are new and elastic.

2.—Gather the vegetables and can as soon as possible. Shell the peas, string the beans, etc.

3.—Blanch or scald. This means immersing the product to be canned in boiling water for the length of time given in the chart.

4.—Cold dip. This means plunging the blanched article in cold water, but do not keep it in the water too long.

5.—Pack the vegetables into sterilized jars and place on the rubber which has been previously sterilized in boiling water about two minutes.

6.—Fill vegetables jars (with the exception of greens and tomatoes) with boiling water and add one level teaspoon salt to each jar. Greens are ninety per cent. water so that no additional liquid is required.

Place the lids on and if your jar has a clamp top put the top clamp in position, but do not put the side one down. If the glass top and metal rim is the type of jar used screw tight and then loosen one half turn. Place the jars in the steam cooker or wash boiler, if the latter is used see that the water comes at least one inch over the top of the jars. A rack to hold the bottles that may be lowered by wire handles into the boiler is a great convenience. At any rate be sure that the bottles are well lifted off the bottom of the boiler so that the water can circulate under the jars. If the water is boiling when the jars are put in time is saved and a better article is turned out. If you have no rack in which to lower the jars into the water have a kettle of boiling water ready to pour in and so cover the jars as quickly as possible after they are put in the water. Sterilize for the length of time given on the chart.

8.—Remove the jars, seal tight, and set in a cool place out of draft. Store.

How to Prevent the Fading of Beets

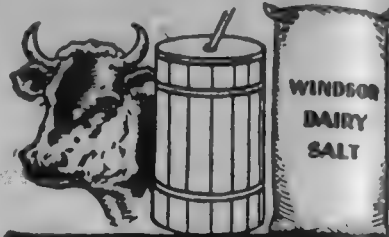
Small beets that run forty to the quart are the most suitable size for first-class packs. The older the beet the more chance there is for loss of color. When preparing the beet, leave on 1 inch of the stem and all of the tail while blanching. Blanch not more than five minutes, and cold-dip. The skin should be scraped from the beet, not peeled. Beets should be packed whole, if possible. Well-canned beets will show a slight loss of color when removed from the canner, but will brighten up in a few days.

Tomatoes

Grade for size, ripeness and color. Scald in hot water enough to loosen skins, about two minutes. Plunge quickly in cold water. Remove. Core and skin. Pack whole. Fill container with whole tomatoes only. Add one level teaspoon of salt to each quart. The imperfect tomatoes may be stewed and strained and the liquid used to fill the jars. Place rubber and cap in position. Partially seal, but not tight. Sterilize twenty-two minutes in hot water bath outfit. Remove jars. Tighten covers, cool and test joints. Wrap jars in paper and store.

Root and Tuber Vegetables, such as Carrots, Parsnips, Salsify, Beets, Turnips.

Grade for size, color, and degree of ripeness. Wash thoroughly, use vegetable brush. Scald or blanch in hot water sufficiently to loosen the skin. Dip quickly into cold water. Scrape or pare to remove skin. Pack whole vegetables, slices, or cross-section pieces in hot glass jars or tin cans. Add boiling hot water until full. Add level teaspoon salt to quart. Place rubbers and tops of jars in position; partially seal, but not tight. Sterilize for the length of time given in the chart.



Three Requirements for
Good Butter
Good Cows A Clean Churn & Reliable

**Windsor
Dairy
Salt**
Made in
Canada
THE CANADIAN SALT CO., LIMITED

NEW REDUCED PRICE VICTOR RED SEAL RECORDS

Owing to the new contracts made with the world's greatest artists, such as Caruso, Gluck, Homer, Melba, etc., "His Master's Voice" Red Seal Records can now be retailed at new and greatly reduced prices—as for example:—

Red Seal Record, No. 88127, the famous Celeste Aida by Caruso, formerly \$3.50, now \$2.00; No. 88073, Lo, Here the Gentle Lark, Melba, formerly \$3.50, now \$2.00; No. 896201, the magnificent Sextette from Lucia, formerly \$8.00, now \$3.50; No. 87107, Abide With Me, by Gluck and Homer, formerly \$2.50, now \$2.00.

Write to us for particulars of any desired Red Seal Record.

Perfect Victor Records

Any Victor Record listed in Canada—mailed to any address. Delivery guaranteed.

Get the habit of sending to

McLean
The West's Greatest Music House
DEPT. G.

329 PORTAGE AVENUE,
WINNIPEG

"Putting Off"

Life Insurance has robbed many a family of a fortune.

Life Insurance is easy to secure. A little money and good health are the requisites.

You may have the money next year—but the good health may have gone. So arrange your protection now and arrange it in the company charging lowest rates and paying highest profits—that is

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.
Dept. "I"

HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

Send us your name, address and date of birth and get a copy of the Farmer's Account Book—free on request. Your Income Tax can be accurately figured by the use of this book.

Great Canadians

David Laird, the Man Whose Tongue is Not Forked—By D. C. Harvey

TO those who love the history of our prairie provinces no name is more familiar than that of the Hon. David Laird, the first lieutenant governor of the north-west territories and the Indian commissioner, whose influence over the red man was so potent for good.

David Laird (1833-1914) was a man of rugged character, independent judgment and great intelligence, typical of the best products of rural communities. The son of an executive councillor in Prince Edward Island, he early breathed the atmosphere of politics and became conscious of the nature of citizenship. As a boy he used to lie before the old-fashioned fireplace, with his eyes glued to a book, pondering the problems of life and duty, whilst the strict atmosphere of his Scottish home tended to develop in him a sensitive conscience and a somewhat narrow faith. By his parents he was destined for the Presbyterian ministry, and educated to this end in a theological seminary, but he believed himself predestined to serve his day and generation through the press, and on the hustings rather than in the pulpit. To the end of his days, however, he remained an elder of the church and his pupils tell how he used to sit before them on Sunday afternoons, with his eyes shut and his long legs stretched far under the table, reasoning with them of the unseen and the eternal.

As a journalist he had a considerable local reputation, having founded the Charlottetown Patriot, a paper which still lives and offers political pabulum to its subscribers. His great rival was one Fletcher, editor of the Argus, and on one occasion at least their political banter threatened to have a serious end. Mr. Fletcher, intending to say that his rival sometimes bore false witness against his political opponents, actually said that he was guilty of violating the seventh commandment. Mr. Laird happened to drop into the press room just as the first copies were being printed and noticing the slander, raised a vigorous protest, but when Fletcher explained his meaning and asked what was the correct number he said, "the eighth." Fletcher had no sooner made the correction than Laird came rushing back to say that he also had made a mistake. Thus that edition of the Argus, in different copies accused the virtuous and sensitive statesman of violating three commandments. Fortunately, Laird had been an accomplice in libelling himself so that no serious consequences resulted and his dour humor enabled him to regard as a joke what under ordinary circumstances would have been a mortal affront.

As an orator, Laird had considerable natural ability, his style being rugged rather than polished, and characterized by wit rather than humor. His courage, originality and sincerity atoned for any defects of manner or of form. He used the sledge hammer rather than the rapier, and in the hands of a raw-boned Scotchman, standing six feet four, this was a formidable weapon.

Old timers tell of a good speech in market square, Charlottetown, on confederation, which he had first opposed, like most Islanders, but finally contended for with vehemence. Laird was defending the terms which he had secured for his province at Ottawa, and in illustration began: "Suppose that I was about to trade a horse with Mr. Davies, that merchant yonder." "What has a horse got to do with confederation?" asked a heckler. "Suppose," repeated Laird, "that I was going to trade a horse." "What has a horse got to do with the question?" came the retort. "Well then," roared Laird, "we will say an ass, as you will be better able to see the point"; and he was allowed to continue his speech without further interruption from that source. But, in spite of his able defence he was outwitted by J. C. Pope, who overthrew the liberal government

on the issue of "better terms," and obtained the credit of bringing his province into the Dominion, although he added very little to the concession previously obtained by his liberal opponents.



Hon. David Laird

Laird had not entered the local assembly until 1871; but in 1873 he was elected to the Dominion parliament and his first speech had an influence out of all proportion to the size of his constituency. It was the day of the Pacific scandal and the attitude of Prince Edward Island members, as well as those from Manitoba, was awaited with interest, especially as these members could be regarded as being quite disinterested. Laird immediately rose to the occasion and stated clearly his opinion that the purchase of votes was "a subversion of the rights of the people," and that every member should vote on the question with strict regard to his conscience for the public conscience of the entire Dominion was at stake. "Upon the decision that is given on the question," said he, "will depend the future of the country, its intellectual progress, its political morality, and more than all the integrity of its state-men."

It is encouraging in an age such as ours to reflect that this strong and honorable stand had a far-reaching effect. In fact, a keen observer of the day went so far as to say that Laird's speech, coupled with that of Donald A. Smith, wrecked the Macdonald ministry, which resigned without waiting for a vote.

In the new administration that was formed under Alex. MacKenzie, Laird became minister of interior, in which capacity he first began to influence the West, particularly the Indians, who came to hold him in very high regard and named him "The Big Chief, whose tongue is not forked."

Mr. Laird paid his first visit to the West as one of the commissioners who arranged treaty No. 4, at Qu'Appelle, September, 1874. This treaty secured for the Dominion some 75,000 square miles of fertile land in the present province of Saskatchewan. The chief difficulties which Laird and his fellow-commissioners had to meet were the claim of the Indians to \$300,000 paid to the Hudson's Bay Company by Canada, and the threats of war between the Crees and Salteaux, the latter being unwilling to make concessions themselves or to let the Crees do so. However, by fairness and firmness a treaty was concluded with the Crees on September 15, and with the Salteaux on the following day.

Two years later, Laird returned to the West as lieutenant-governor of this territory, which he had bargained for with the Indians. These north-west territories were comparatively unknown at this time and devoid of any but the natural means of communication by lake or stream and the long winding trail. It needed no small courage and all his knowledge of Indian character to face the situation, as his subjects were mostly red or half-breed, requiring even more than in the case of Manitoba, a wise paternalism—a governor who would do everything for his people, do it honorably, and at the same time patiently teach them how to do for themselves according to the best British traditions.

Lieutenant-governor Laird and his council of three took the oaths of office on November 27, 1876, at Livingstone, Swan River, their temporary capital. The first session of the council was held on March 9, at which they dealt with the administration of justice, protection of the buffalo, prairie fires, infectious diseases and all matters of pioneer concern. The legislation aimed at conservation of the Buffalo was very unpopular, and it required all the tact of the lieutenant-governor and of the mounted police to prevent an insurrection on the part of the Indians, who were infuriated at the thought of being liable to imprisonment for over-indulgence in the slaugh-

JAMES HOLDEN, President

W. D. GORDON, Sec.-Treas.

Get a Firm Grip on a Good Coal and Stick to It

Atlas Coal Company Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:

DRUMHELLER -- ALBERTA

TRY ATLAS COAL! ORDER NOW!

The Coal that put the "L" in Drumheller.

ter of their own buffalo. The following year the obnoxious legislation was repealed to the joy of Indian and half-breed, but to the rapid extinction of the buffalo.

It next fell to the lot of Laird to make his famous treaty, number seven, with the warlike Blackfeet of Southern Alberta, in October, 1877. These Indians recognized that they were being demoralized by the whiskey of the American trader and that the time would soon come when they must live on other food than the buffalo. They also admitted that the police had been a blessing for them, protecting them "as the feather of the bird protects from the frosts of winter." The treaty was a creditable achievement, especially as the American troops were at that time in open war with the Indians immediately south of the line.

In August, 1877, Mr. Laird moved his capital to Battleford, where it remained until the end of his governorship in 1881, when it was moved to Regina.

In virtue of the powers conferred upon him by the North-west Territories Act of 1875, whereby an electoral district should be created whenever an area of 1,000 square miles of territory contained a population of 1,000 adults, he created three such districts in 1880, and in March, 1881, Lawrence Clark was elected to the council for one of these districts, the district of Lorne.

This election was the beginning of self-government for modern Alberta and Saskatchewan, as Mr. Clark was the first elected member of the council. Henceforth, it was just a matter of immigration and evolution until all the council became elective and was transmuted into an assembly which soon demanded and obtained complete responsible government. But this did not take place until some years after Mr. Laird's retirement in 1881.

To those who test everything by size there would not seem much to note in the life of a lieutenant governor, whose council reached a maximum of five, who ruled a few hundred whites and a few thousand reds; but if one considers the isolation of his position, the uncertain temper of the Indians, incited by unscrupulous traders and their own vague fears, the small force of only 300 policemen at his disposal and the tremendous geographical extent of his responsibility, it will be seen that his position was not an enviable one. Though a man of peaceful temper he was constantly beset by rumors of insurrection and outrage far from his capital, besieged by deputations of restless half-breeds and hungry Indians, who regarded his private kitchen as a public cafeteria. Only a man of great patience could have tolerated such an existence, and no one who was not sustained by a great vision of things to come and of his mission in ushering in that future.

Continued on page 41.

Mutual Harvest Help

In most parts of Manitoba crop conditions are reported good, while heavy losses are reported from sections of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The result will be a demand for a great deal of harvest help in Manitoba, while there will be a number of farmers in the drought-stricken area who will be seeking employment. In order to assist in bringing them together The Guide will publish, free of charge, brief announcements from farmers requiring harvest help and stating wages, and will also publish, free of charge, brief announcements from farmers in the drought-stricken areas who are looking for employment during harvest. Parties in each case should make their statement as brief as possible and give their correct post office address, as well as their nearest railway station and the name of the railway. Address all communications on this subject to "Harvest Help," Grain Growers Guide, Winnipeg.

MEN WANTED

B. Burkhard, MacNutt, Sask., wants reliable man or married couple for farm adjoining village. If suitable, may stay on to complete season's work and work farm next year. Give full particulars regarding wages expected, etc., in first letter.

J. H. Hooper, Sperling, Man., requires help for the harvest season. He says there is a big demand for men in his district.

Oecil B. Connell, Box 142, Neepawa, Man., wants two men to harvest, thresh and plow. Will pay going wages.

F. H. E. Lowe, Ninette, Man., wants a married couple, without children preferred, but no objection to small ones. To take charge of dairy farm; both must be good with cows and man with machinery. Mechanical milker and gas engine used. No outside field work except threshing. Wages \$600 per year; house rent, garden and fuel free. Can start at once. Apply, stating age, nationality and qualifications.

Geo. W. Wyllie, Allan Hills, Sask., owns an Aultman and Taylor international engine. Wants an experienced man to repair engine and separator, also to run engine for threshing. Will pay good wages to first class man.

L. J. Pratt, Beatty, Sask., wants a man to help with harvest and in putting up hay. English settlement. Good wages paid.

Alf. Bullock, Maidstone, Sask., wants a man to take care of farm for \$50 per month.

H. J. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man., wants man for balance of season (3 months) at \$3 per day or \$75 per month, with board.

WANTS WORK

Ed. D. McPherson, Dolcy, Alta., in dried out district, wants good job of harvest and threshing. Expects good wages; state if railway fare paid or not. Says number in district willing to work if conditions suitable.—Railway Station, Edgerton.

William Bush, Glen Ewen, Sask., says two or three men want job through harvest and threshing in English settlement in Saskatchewan or Manitoba. Experienced in farm work. State wages.

J. F. Adam, Marengo, Sask., work wanted for 5 or 6 men with teams till freeze up. Also first-class woman cook, 3 years in cook car.

Andrew Wright, Box 18, Sidewood, Sask., experienced gas engineer, wants position for threshing season.



The Doo Dads Meet the SEA SERPENT



THE first experience of the Doo Dads on their voyage of adventure round the world makes some of them sorry they ever listened to any of Old Doc Sawbones' tales of the wonders they will see. The Sea Serpent's curiosity is aroused by this ship, with such a remarkable crew on board, and he is particularly delighted with Old Doc Sawbones, who is at his post of duty as Captain on the lookout with his telescope. The Sea Serpent is licking the Old Doc's face, just the way a pup licks a boy's or a girl's face to show how fond he is of somebody. Old Doc does not like to have such a huge, scaly monster of the deep as a pet. The Sea Serpent is not only as affectionate as a pup; he is also as playful as

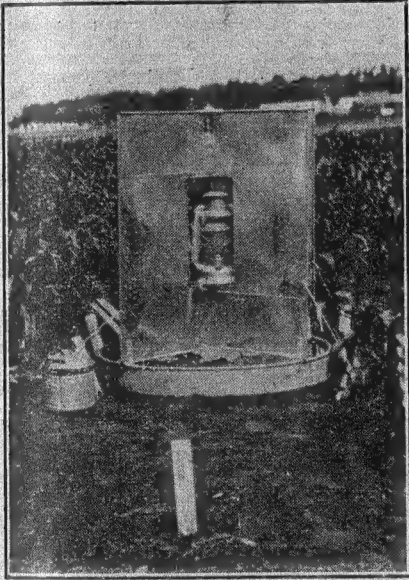
a pup and that is why he has twisted himself under the ship and wound his tail round the bowsprit, so that while he is licking Old Doc's face he is rocking the ship and making some of the Doo Dad sailors feel sea-sick in their stomachs; but not the one who is trying to sprinkle some salt on the Sea Serpent's tail. In spite of the way the ship is rocking, Sleepy Sam, the Hobo is, as usual, fast asleep, with his wooden leg stretched out in front of him. The way he came to have that wooden leg is this:—He used to be always complaining that when he woke up to get his meals his foot stayed asleep, so Old Doc Sawbones persuaded Sleepy Sam to let him cut the whole leg off and put on a wooden one, before starting on the voyage round the world.

Great Canadians Continued from Page 39

At the end of his five years of public service on the prairie, Laird returned to his native province and to journalism, but on the accession of the liberals to power he was appointed Indian commissioner in 1898 and took up his residence in Winnipeg. In 1899 he negotiated treaty number eight with the Indians of the Athabasca regions who had been disturbed and outraged by gold seekers to and from the Klondyke. Though no longer young, he undertook the difficult journey of 2,000 miles by canoe and trail, and restored confidence amongst the Crees, Beavers and Chippewans of Athabasca, making possible the safe colonization of a new north-west. In 1909, he moved to Ottawa, where he died in 1914.

Mr. Laird was great in character rather than in diplomacy, though his diplomacy with the Indians was successful because of his straightforward truthfulness. He lacked the magnetism of Macdonald, who could draw men to him and hold them in spite of his weaknesses; but he possessed a moral fibre of priceless value in a young country which tends to regard success as an end in itself and mere size as synonymous with greatness. But Laird steadily maintained that "a large population did not constitute greatness or China would be the greatest empire in the world. Neither did large extent of territory, or Russia would be great. Neither did wealth make a country great unless there was freedom. The greatness that was to be desired was to have freedom of conscience and to have every man educated."

By his own definition he was great for his conscience, was never pliable to the touch of interest, and he labored throughout his career to further the cause of universal education, the hope of democracy. His rule in the West was one of the few successful experiments in paternalism, for he labored to bring about the time when it should give way to self-determination through self-knowledge and self-control.



A Cutworm Moth Catcher.

This device has been in use on the experimental plots at the University Farm, Edmonton, Alta. The moths are attracted by the light of the lantern and the tin reflectors, and are caught in a pan of water and kerosene.

Justice and the Wheat Price

Continued from Page 26

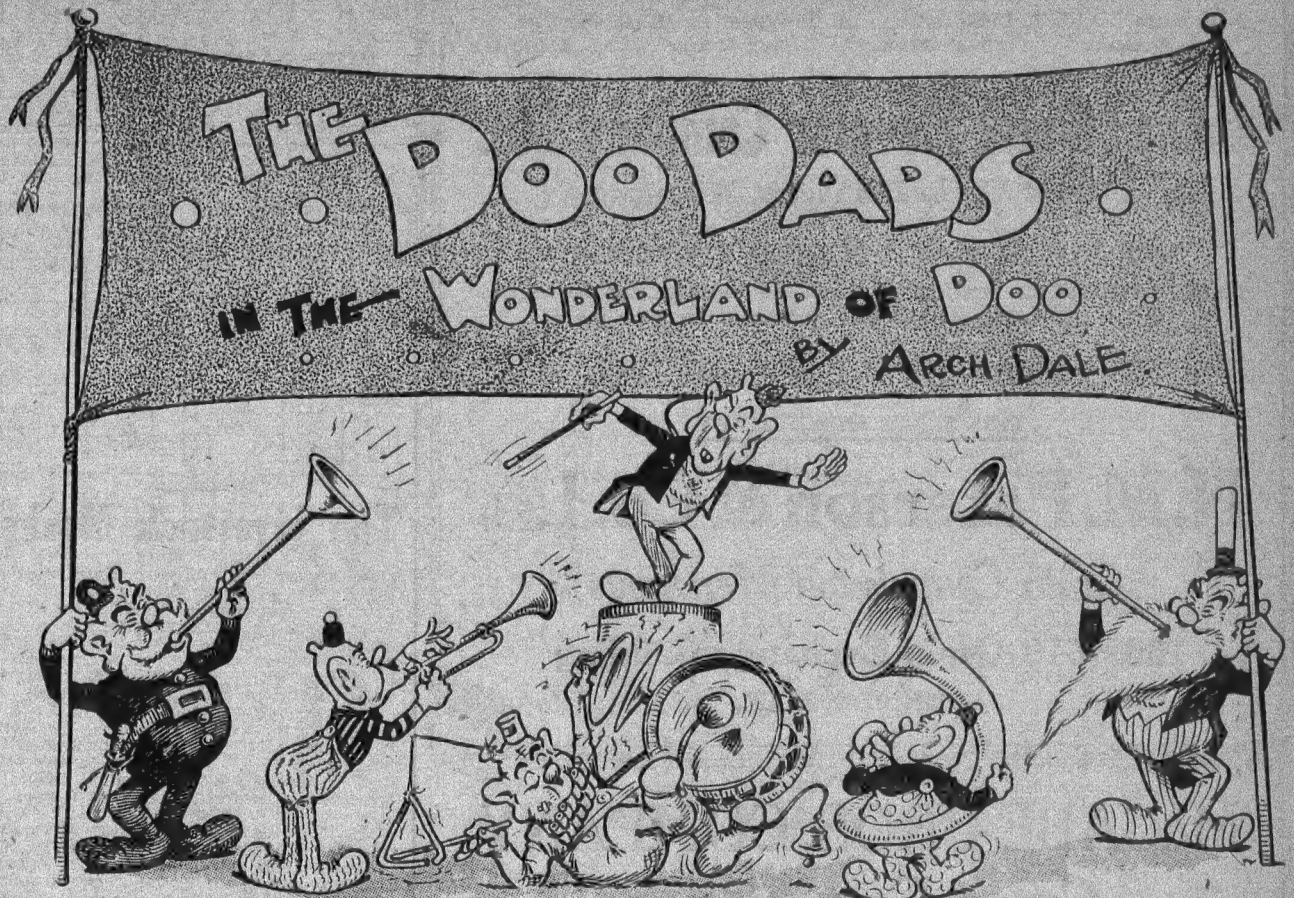
while this country, in common with other allied nations at war, was bearing the mental and physical burdens of that period, the Canadian growers of wheat received a fixed price for their product which, as all grain traders know, was far below the price it would have realized in the open markets of the world.

"Furthermore, we would reiterate the concluding statement of our resolution, that the government would be running no risk of loss in setting the minimum price of the wheat crop at the amount here referred to. Actual conditions bearing upon the supply of wheat justify no other action.

"Because of these facts, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, believing that it would be in the highest national interests so to do, urge upon your board the vital necessity of adopting the suggestion which is respectfully offered in the resolution quoted above.

"N. P. Lambert, Secretary."

"Winnipeg, August 14."



WHAT a rattle! What a racket! It's Percy Haw Haw's Famous Doo Dad Band. Did you ever see a horn as big as the one Roly is trying to blow? But what a noise he makes! Look at Poly, he is playing as Doo Dad never played before, and Sleepy Sam:—Imagine the harmony he is producing with his mouth organ, his triangle, his drum and cymbals, and his bell. Who in the world ever thought that Sleepy Sam had energy enough for this. Something very unusual must have happened. Even Percy Haw Haw is all excitement. What is it all about anyway?

Listen! There is Doc. Sawbones' voice announcing:—"Boys and girls, babies, grown ups and old people, give heed to what I say, for I am going to tell you of the greatest event that ever happened in the Wonderland of Doo.

"Do you remember the story of the great Gozooka and how he was captured in his cave by Sandy the Piper? Do you remember when Percy Haw Haw was attacked by the red ant and almost lost his life—How Poly rode the great green frog in the famous steeple chase? Do you remember the time when the Doo Dads found the bird's nest on the crags; the time I pulled Sleepy Sam's tooth? Do you remember the time the first street car appeared on the streets of Dooville and what a commotion it created; the time Roly tied a can to the Doo-Cow's tail and all the horses in the land of Doo ran away?

"All these, and over 40 other of the historic events

in the Land of Doo have been recorded by Mr. Dale. You have seen some of these wonderful pictures and read some of the interesting articles as they appeared in The Guide—but now! but now! all these historic pictures and stories have been assembled and published in the form of a book, entitled, The Doo Dads in the Wonderland of Doo. 95 large pages, a picture on every page and in every picture enough laughter to ruin all doctors in the country. These pictures are printed on paper especially suitable for coloring and with every book is mailed a box of crayons, so that the little chaps may put Sunday clothes on all of Funny Doo Dad Folk.

"Every boy and girl and every grown-up will want a copy of this wonderfully funny Doo Dad book.

"There is a limited number now ready to be mailed.

"You will not want to wait for yours—so make sure of getting it by clipping the coupon at the bottom of this page—RIGHT NOW—and sending it in to The Guide by the first mail."

Notice

We hope to be able to supply all of our young friends with a copy of the Doo Dad Book. Full particulars will be sent to any person who will fill in the information on the coupon opposite and mail it to The Guide.

Cut the Coupon now before you turn the page. Mail it the first time you are in town.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

COUPON

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:—I would like to have a copy of Arch. Dale's 95-page Doo Dad Book, "The Doo Dads in the Wonderland of Doo." Without any obligation on my part. Send me full particulars by return of mail.

Signed.....

Age.....

P. O.

Boy or girl.....

Prov.

J. C. Gage, J. D. McMillan, A. Thomson, R. C. Osborne,
President. Vice-President. Sec'y-Manager. Treasurer.

International Elevator Company Ltd.

401-404 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

INSURANCE IS A BUSINESS PROTECTION

Avail yourself of the services of a reliable company and be insured against any mishap in the final settlement for your grain.

THIS SPACE RESERVED BY

N.M. Paterson & Co. Ltd.

Grain Commission Merchants

609-613 Grain Exchange Building

WINNIPEG, MAN.

McCABE BROS. COMPANY

Grain Commission

Grain Exchange - Winnipeg

Branch Offices: DULUTH AND MINNEAPOLIS

Personal Attention Given to Your Shipments. Consign Your Grain To Us.

IMPORTANT to the Farmers of Western Canada from McBean Bros.

Now that we are to have open markets again, we are prepared, as heretofore, to give our best advice as to the future trend of the markets to all who intend shipping us their grain.

Note that the Grain Act (Sec. 160) distinctly states that the Elevator Companies must ship your grain to whom you may order. Send us your car number and storage tickets properly endorsed and we will do the rest.

We think you will be wise in communicating with us before selling your grain this year.

McBEAN BROS., 162-170 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

OWING to the decision of the Dominion Government to control the marketing of our western wheat this year, the Grain Grower needs, more than ever, the services of a competent and reliable commission firm to act as his agent. Ship cars to Fort William and Port Arthur as usual; forward shipping bills to us, and receive immediate advances on them, and we will attend to the business otherwise. References: Union Bank of Canada and branches.

Thompson, Sons & Co.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
701-703 Grain Exchange - WINNIPEG

CREOSOTED Round Fence Posts

Will last a lifetime
Cost not more than
Round Cedar

Ask for prices in car lots,
delivered, or in smaller lots,
f.o.b. Calgary.

A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Limited

Calgary - - - Alberta

Live Poultry Wanted

NOTE.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Prices for Live Weight are as follows:—
Hens, per lb. 22-24c
Fat Hens, 5 lbs. and over, per lb. 25c
Turkeys, per lb. 27c
Broilers Highest Market Price
Old Roosters, per lb. 20c
Eggs, per doz. 40-42c
Butter, per lb. 43c
Young Ducks, per lb. 25c

Prices good until next issue.
These prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

ROYAL PRODUCE TRADING CO.
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

EGGS

WANTED

Strictly New-laid Eggs Wanted in Any Quantity

Also Good DAIRY BUTTER
SHIP TO US!

Our Guarantee:

We guarantee to pay the highest market price and to send your returns immediately

WRITE US TODAY FOR PRICES

Reference: The Dominion Bank

Matthews Blackwell Ltd.

Established 1852

Canada Food Board License No. 13-96
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

WINNIPEG FUTURES											
	11	12	13	14	15	16	Week Ago	Year Ago			
Wheat—											
Oct. 245½	245½	245½	245½	245½	245½		245½				
Dec. 242	242	242	242	242	242		242				
Oats—											
Oct. 84½	85½	87½	85½	86½	80½	84½	84½				
Dec. 81½	82½	84½	81½	83½	82½	83½	83½				
Barley											
Oct. 132½	132½	134½	129½	131½	131½	135½					
Dec. 124½	125½	127½	123½	125½	125½	127½					
Flax—											
Oct. 565½	565½	565½	550½	558½	557½	574½	430				

The Farmers' Market

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, August 16, 1910.

OATS.—The market has been active, within a range of a few cents, and cash demand has been generally good. During the last few days exporters have been able to work considerable business, which has held our prices firm in spite of some declines in American markets.

BARLEY.—Prices are several cents down since a week ago, with very little demand from export interests except to complete shipments on contracts. New crop stuff is not yet moving freely but reports are coming in that threshing will soon be fairly general.

FLAX.—All offerings on 1 N.W. are being taken at unchanged value. Crushers are needing immediate stocks. October delivery has declined 16½ cents.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending August 14 was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Moore	Wheat	892	25,581	14,403
Jaw	Oats		78,730	92,479
"	Barley			7,292
"	Flax		1,432	2,510
Saskatoon	Wheat	2,661	32,365	34,307
"	Oats	3,682	53,330	116,289
"	Barley		4,522	1,107
"	Flax			

Stockers and Feeders

Choice, weighty, good-colored feeders	\$ 8.50 to \$ 9.50
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to 8.00
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00
Hogs	
Selects, fed and watered	\$22.00
Lights	\$18.00 to \$20.00
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.	19.00
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up	18.00
Medium sows	18.00
Heavy sows	16.50
Stags	7.50 to 12.00
Boars	9.00 to 7.00

CALGARY

The cattle market closed with rather a weaker tone and we expect it will be lower next week, except on heavy cows and steers.

Receipts:—This week's Alberta stockyards receipts: Horses, 1,704; cattle, 3,879; hogs, 366; sheep, 513. Last week's: Horses, 1,259; cattle, 7,178; hogs, 1,639; sheep, 249. Corresponding week a year ago: Horses, 478; cattle, 5,404; hogs, 2,701; sheep, 1,069.

Cattle.—The week's receipts, the bulk of which were stocker cattle, were heavy, but in spite of this the market was active and trading good on the majority of the stuff. The competition on heavy fat steers and cows was keen and these were readily taken up. We quote heavy fat steers, \$10.50 to \$11.50, with medium weight fat steers, \$9.50 to \$10.25. Weight, fat cows and heifers sold stronger, with the bulk of the run bringing \$8.25 to \$8.75, although in a few instances this was increased to \$9.25 to \$9.50. Light weight cows and heifers were taken at \$7.00 to \$7.75; cutters at \$5.75 to \$6.25; and canners, \$4.00 to \$5.50. Not many bulls were offered, but heavy butchers brought \$6.75 to \$7.25, and bolognas, \$5.75 to \$6.50. The stocker trade, especially early in the week, was very active, yearling and two-year-old heifers making \$7.00 to \$7.75, and stocker cows, \$6.00 to \$6.50. Weighty feeding steers of 900 lbs. and up turned at \$8.50 to \$9.50, and 750 to 900 lb. steers, \$7.50 to \$8.00; with yearlings, \$7.00 to \$7.50. The packers are taking all the off-colored and rough stockers at \$5.50 to \$6.00, there being no demand for these for the country. Choice veal sold high, fat calves, 175 to 275 lbs., selling from \$10.25 to \$10.50, with lighter rough calves, \$7.00 to \$8.50, with prospects of lower prices on veal next week.

Top price on cattle a year ago, \$13.50.

Hogs.—Very light receipts, and a heavy percentage of roughs induced little competition in the hog market. Wednesday's hogs brought 23 cents; Thursday's, 23½ cents; and Friday's, 23½ cents. Top price on hogs a year ago, \$20.40.

Sheep.—The demand for fat sheep was good and prices a little stronger. We quote fat lambs, \$13.00 to \$14.00; fat wethers, \$11.00; and fat ewes, \$9.00 to \$10.00.

EDMONTON

The United Grain Growers Ltd. advise us as follows: This week's receipts are:—Cattle, 2,467; hogs, 579; sheep, 214.

There is a good demand for all fat cattle with a fair demand for stockers of good quality; poorer ones not readily taken and price low. Ruling prices are as under:—

Heavy export steers	\$10.50 to \$11.00
Good butcher steers	9.00 to 10.50
Choice butcher heifers	8.00 to 9.00
Choice cows	7.50 to 8.00
Bulls	5.00 to 6.50
Oxen	5.00 to 8.00

Hogs have dropped to \$22.50 for tops, and the future is uncertain. Lambs fetch 11 cents to 12½ cents; wethers, 9 cents to 10½ cents; ewes, 8 cents to 9½ cents.

Clean Bill of Health Needed

Under existing United States regulations it is compulsory for all stock going south to be accompanied by a clean bill of health certificate in duplicate. The veterinary fee for issuing this certificate is 25 cents per head, with a maximum charge of \$2.00 per car.

These certificates can be obtained by applying a few days prior to shipping to the nearest regularly appointed veterinary surgeon in your federal electoral district.

The Livestock Market

The most marked feature of the livestock trading for the past week has been the flurry caused by the Kenyon bill, now ready for presentation before the United States Senate. Following the general belief that packing concerns throughout the country were combining with the view of keeping up meat prices indefinitely, legislation has been designed to regulate all abattoir companies doing over half a million dollars' worth of business annually. It is essentially a bill constructed with the best interests of the consumer in sight. Packers have raised their voices in united opposition. All the arguments used in favor of big business fall in this case because it has been shown that small abattoir men are operating more economically. The packers, their mouthpieces, the buyers' journals, are claiming for themselves the credit of having built up the livestock industry of the West. No one is at all misled by the arguments they advance, but the most insidious aspect of the campaign against the Kenyon bill is the manner in which farm organizations have been induced to canvass their representatives at Washington with a view of defeating the proposals. It has been made to appear that the farming interests of the United States are solid behind the packers and, of course, such a statement would not bear investigation. Although the Kenyon bill has not been sufficiently aired to allow of us to judge of its ultimate effect on us here on the Canadian prairies, it is in our interest to defeat any combination which tends to keep food products, livestock or other, at an artificially high level, for for every cent we should profit through the sale of our stock we pay out two cent on every commodity which comes into the house, and the higher cost of living operates against us in every transaction we enter.

Although prices in Canada have not been greatly affected, all American markets show a heavy drop, with buyers indifferent to all but top grades of stock. Should this prove a permanent drop this will ultimately influence us here. The course of this bill through the American Congress should be carefully followed by Canadian stockmen as it is probably one of the biggest factors threatening to influence price changes.

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stockyards for the week ending August 15, as follows:—

Cattle, 5,703; sheep and lambs, 370; calves, 340; hogs, 2,578.

A strong demand for lambs was experienced this week and we sold quite a number at \$15.00 and at time of writing the market is holding good and firm for this class of stuff.

Veal calves also improved somewhat in price, real choice ones bringing as high as \$12.00.

Select hogs held their own at \$22.50 until today (Friday) when they dropped to 22 cents, with a weak undertone to the hog market and the grading somewhat closer than during the past six weeks.

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers	\$11.00 to 13.00
Choice heavy steers	10.00 to 12.00
Medium to good steers	9.00 to 10.00
Fair to medium steers	8.00 to 9.00
Common to fair steers	6.00 to 8.00
Choice fat heifers	8.00 to 9.00
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 9.50
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.50
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 8.50
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat, weighty bulls	7.00 to 8.00
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.00
Fat lambs	12.00 to 15.00
Sheep	7.00 to 10.00
Veal calves	8.00 to 12.00

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, August 11 to August 16 inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2CW	3CW	OATS ExlFd	1Fd	2Fd	3CW	4CW	Rej.	Fd.	1NW	2CW	3CW	RYE 2CW
Aug. 11	182	88½	86½	86½	85½	83½	140½	135½	124	124	605	500	500	140
12	182	89	88½	88½	86½	85½	137	132	124	124	605	500	500	140
13	182	92	91½	91½	89½	88½	140	135	127	127	605	500	500	140
14	182	90	88½	88½	87½	86½	135	132	124	124	605	490	490	140
15	182	91	90	90	89	87½	138	133	124	124	605	498	498	140
16	182	91	89½	89½	88½	86½	138	133	124	124	605	497	497	140
Week ago	182	91½	89½	89½	88½	86½	144	139	124	124	605	500	500	140
Year ago	185	92½	90½	90½	88½	86½	144	139	124	124	605	500	500	140

HORSES

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO horses infected with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 24

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—PERCHERON AND Belgian mares in foal, also Percheron and Belgian stallions. Terms can be arranged for responsible parties. C. D. Roberts & Sons, 254 Belvidere St., Winnipeg. 19

SWINE

HAVE SOME GOOD POLAND-CHINA PIGS from my Jumbo boar and my Pat's Equal sows that have been raised right, and from good litters. The choice goes for the first cheque for \$25. W. E. August, Homewood, Man. 34-2

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS THAT GO OVER the top. Champion and imported stock. Not all Poland-Chinas are big type. C. A. Hulse Togo, Sask. 13-6

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS, 10 WEEKS old, either sex, \$15. Two boars, 14 months, \$50.00 each. Registered papers furnished. W. D. McGregor, Macoun, Sask. 34-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SELECTED WEANLINGS, \$20 each. Sire second prize, Toronto. Special easy feeding strain. Robert Young, Millet, Alta. 33-2

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, select stock; May litters, \$20 each, at 10 weeks. P. Wright & Sons, Mvrtle, Man. 31-4

JAMES WALLACE, BORDEN, SASK., BREEDER of registered Yorkshire and Hampshire swine, stock for sale. 34-2

STOCK—Miscellaneous

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 2 extra good bulls, one-year-old this month; 6 young cows all in good shape, and good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, proprietor. 15

WILLOWVALE FARM, OXFORD SHEEP AND Yorkshire hogs. Offering big, strong type ram lambs. Two very choice Yorkshire boars of right type and quality. Geo. R. Ball & Sons, RR No. 2, Strathcona, Alta. 34-4

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN., BREEDER and importer of registered Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale, all ages, both sexes. 19

FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE boars and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man. 17

DOGS

SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPS, DAM, PURE Russian; sire, Stag hound; fast and sure killers; \$10 each, worth double. Also Russian female, 25 months, and Russian male, 19 months, both fast, will make fine pair for this winter. W. H. Tebb, Airdrie, Alta. 34-2

SELLING—THREE FEMALE PUPS FROM best sheep dog strains, sire and dam exhibited at Regina trials, \$10 each, cash with order. Delivered when eight weeks old, freight paid. David Martin, Box 601, Maple Creek, Sask. 34-2

SELLING—WOLFHOUND BITCH, ONE YEAR old, part trained, \$15; also three wolfhound pups, guaranteed, \$5.00 each. Robert Daly, Cando, Sask. 34-2

SELLING—WOLFHOUND BITCH, EIGHTEEN months old, two pups; dirt cheap. A. Doering, Bulwark, Alta. 34-2

ENGLISH BULL TERRIER PUPS, SPLENDID companions, ready now, \$10 each. G. Percival, Priddis, Alta. 34-2

BEAR, DEER, WOLF, FOX HOUNDS. Illustrated catalog free. Brookwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky. 32-4

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUND PUPS, THREE months old, from very fast dogs and good killers, \$12 a pair. Fred Wimer, Canora, Sask. 33-3

FIVE REGISTERED COLLIE PUPS, MALES \$15, females, \$10. D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 3-33

PRODUCE

WANTED—LIVE SPRING CHICKENS, 1919 hatch; young ducks, 1919 hatch; good butter and new laid eggs; beef hides, calf skins. E. Kirby, City Market, Saskatoon. 32-5

POULTRY

S.C. BROWN LEGHORN YEARLING HENS, good layers, prize winners, \$2.00. Require room. R. Stevens, Fleming, Sask. 33-2

SEED GRAIN

SELLING—FALL RYE, GROWN 1918, TWO dollars bushel, bags extra. W. G. Fitzgerald, Grenfell, Sask. 31-4

WINTER RYE, \$2.40 PER BUSHEL, IN COTTON sacks, shipment September first. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 33-3

WANTED—CAR LOAD FALL RYE. QUOTE price, f.o.b. your station. Wm. Hanson, Box 62, Tessier, Sask. 33-2

SELLING—GOOD CLEAN WINTER RYE, \$2.25 bushel, bags extra. Clayton W. Husk, Parkman, Sask. 34-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 40

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00; 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful Catalogue Free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 6

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Seven Cents Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM LANDS

176-ACRE MONEY-MAKER WITH 10 COWS, three horses and manure spreader, reaper, drill, potato digger, walking, sulky plows, long list implements, wagons, harness, 1½ mile RR town. Heavy crop loam tillage, 30-cow wire-fenced pasture, wood, fruit, 10-room house, 110-ft. stock barn, horse barn, corn houses, etc. Aged owner to retire at once sells all, \$5,500, easy terms. Details page 35, Catalogue Bargains, 19 States, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 205 B.G. Plymouth Building, Minneapolis.

FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTER SECTION IN one of the best grain growing districts in Manitoba, 235 acres under cultivation, more can be broken. Comfortable frame house, 18 x 24, six rooms, stone basement, 12 x 14 kitchen; new barn, 38 x 80; good water supply; station three miles; consolidated school. For terms and particulars apply to J. E. Allingham, Decker, Manitoba. 34-2

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—WE HAVE AN UP-TO-date list of fruit farms in the Okanagan; dairy farms, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in the Fraser Valley and Cariboo. Write for full particulars. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Offices also at Chilliwack, Cloverdale. 21

FOR SALE—WELL IMPROVED FARM, SOUTH half-section nine, Township four, Range 18, four and one-half miles from Ninga, Man. Price, \$30 per acre, easy terms. For further particulars apply W. P. Service, Ninga, Man. 31-4

FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write, S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 31-8

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 26-4

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo. 33-5

SHEEP

SHEEP, GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES and lambs sired by the best of Shropshire, Oxford and Suffolk rams. There is no better investment than sheep. For sale by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

SELLING—CHOICE EWES AND LAMBS, ONE to four-year-old ewes, Oxford and Shropshire rams. G. S. Hawkins, Pasqua, Sask. 32-6

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED OXFORD RAMS, one two-year-old, 3 lambs, several grades. W. A. Wilton, Roland, Manitoba. 34-4

CATTLE

ALEX. JOHNSTON, KELLOE, MAN., BREEDER of Holstein cattle. Herd headed by a son of Finnerne King May Payne, brother to Finnerne Holtinger Payne, who, as a three-year-old, held the world's record over all ages and breeds for yearly production of butter. Bulls, including one ready for service, from official record cows, for sale. 33-3

OWING TO SCARCITY OF FEED THROUGH grasshoppers, I will sell five cows and calves, including four registered shorthorns, seven heifers, one year old, four being registered shorthorns. William McMillan, Wordsworth, Sask. 33-3

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, FOUR months old, weighed 105 pounds at birth, well marked. From a heavy milking cow. Price \$75 if taken at once. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 34-2

FOR SALE—SMALL HERD 20 GRADE SHORTHORN heifers, two to five years, 10 yearlings, 10 calves, pure-bred bull, three years old. Apply John Chant, Maple Creek, Sask. 33-2

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREEDERS of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE, Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 42

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

SAVE BIG MONEY ON LUMBER—WRITE today for our "Mill direct to user" prices before ordering elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Shipped anywhere. Davies Construction Company, Vancouver, B.C. 33-6

CORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE for prices, delivered, at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 34-2

HAY AND FEED

WANTED—CAR OATS NOW; MORE October delivery. Hay wanted November. Ruddell Grain Growers' Association, C. A. Morrison. 32-3

WANTED—A CAR LOAD OF OAT SHEAVES or baled hay. Lewis Carpenter, Vidora, Sask. 33-2

FRUIT

BLACKBERRIES—EVERGREEN BLACKBERRIES—\$3.50 per crate, 16 pounds net. Guaranteed to arrive in prime condition after five days on the train. Italian prunes—excellent quality, \$1.60 per crate of 19 pounds net. Don't meet the winter without these fancy fruits. Packed behind long commercial experience and in accord with Dominion Standard. Cash with order. Order now. Quality Fruit Farm, Chilliwack, B.C. 34-3

DOGS SELL WELL

Mr. E. Brown, of Minto, Man., like hundreds of other Guide readers, not only believes in advertising, but has proven that it pays.

He Ran This Ad.— Times and Cost:—
FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPS, FROM HEEL— Two times, 13 words, at 7c,
ing stock, \$5.00 each. Erastus Brown, \$1.82.
Minto, Man.

This is what he said on June 20, 1919:—

"I advertised some Collie pups in The Guide some time ago and the results were the best. I had eight pups for sale and got about 70 letters wanting puppies."

He is Not the Only One

R. Taylor, Oak Lake, Man., advertising Wolf-hounds, wrote us April 5, 1919, saying: "I have had great success with one ad. will try another."

Geo. Clark, Waskada, Man., advertising Scotch Collies, wrote March 28, 1919, saying: "I wish to thank you for good results I have had from ad. in your paper."

A. H. Aitken, Abernethy, Sask., advertising Russian Grey Hounds, writes February 12, 1919, saying: "I have hundreds of letters to answer, thanks to your advertising."

There Are Good Reasons Why The Guide Produces Results

First—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western Canada. Secondly—The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this field; and you know most people refer to the paper carrying the most advertising. Thirdly—The Guide has the largest farm journal circulation in Western Canada, and a low rate in proportion.

If We Can Do It For Them We Can Do It For You

The rate is economical—Seven Cents a word, payable in advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR QUICK SALE, AT LESS THAN HALF price, Titan engine 15-30 with steering device; three-furrow plow both set bottoms and shears, plowed only 300 acres: Aultman-Taylor separator 27—; self-feeder windstacker and weigher, all complete. Separator threshed only 1200 bushels. All in good shape. Half cash, \$2,500, all cash, \$2,300, F.O.B., Gull Lake. Reason for selling—I have share in another outfit and no crops. William Elbert, Gull Lake, Sask.

SELLING—THRESHING AND PLOWING OUT-fit, Case steam engine, 27.4, extension rims and coal bunkers, run two seasons; Avery 36-54 separator, water, land and sleeping car; 10 bottom Cockshutt plow breaker and stubble bottoms. All in good condition. Located at Carnduff, Sask. Price \$4,000. Write F. E. S., Box 182, Fort Frances, Ontario.

SELLING—ONE COMPLETE THRESHING outfit, consisting of 25 H.P. George White & Sons steam engine and one 36 x 64 Aultman-Taylor separator, one Stewart sheaf loader and one new steel tank, also one wagon. All thoroughly overhauled and in running order. Jas. R. Stewart, Gladstone, Man. 33-3

FOR SALE—12-25 CASE KEROSENE TRACTOR with wheel extensions and self-steering device; four-bottom gang plow, and 24-44 Advance Rumely separator. Good as new. Would consider few good milk cows as part payment. T. H. Nod, Monitor, Alberta. 34-2

FOR SALE—AT HALF VALUE, 45 MOGUL OIL tractor; 30 x 56 separator, run less than 100 days, in excellent condition. Terms to responsible party, or will trade. What have you? Box 75, Lashburn, Sask. 34-2

FOR SALE—12-25 AVERY TRACTOR, BEEN used one season and in first class condition. Will trade for cattle. Apply Gibb, Brown & Odell Ltd., Hanna, Alta. 33-2

FOR SALE—27-42 AULTMAN - TAYLOR separator and 20 H.P. Mogul engine, in good condition, cheap, cash or terms. Box 134, Earl Grey, Sask. 33-3

SALE OR EXCHANGE—25 CASE STEAMER, run eight seasons, for 15 x 30 oil pull or 11-22 Sawyer-Massey or \$1,200. James McConnell, Carnduff, Sask. 33-2

20-H.P. CUSHMAN ENGINE ON TRUCKS, run 15 days, sacrifice for cash, or will exchange for stock or automobile. John Peacock, Leader, Sask. 33-2

FOR SALE—E 63 McLAUGHLIN TOURING car, has been used as demonstrator only. Will trade for cattle. Apply Gibb, Brown & Odell Ltd., Hanna, Alta. 33-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK—Good 13-30 Steel mule tractor, complete with plows. Good reason for selling. Box 23, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

PEERLESS GEAR OILER PREVENTS CUTTING, saves oil, labor. Fits any tractor. Get your tractor equipment from Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—ONE 45-70 H.P. MARSHALL tractor, in the best of working condition. Will exchange for cattle. Hughes & Co., Brandon, Man. 32-4

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—MARSHALL gasoline engine 32-70 H.P. In first-class shape. Also John Deere eight-furrow gang with extra breaker bottoms. G. H. Clare & Co., Saskatoon.

SELLING—20 H.P. INTERNATIONAL PORT-able engine, in good shape, \$350 cash. E. Weldon, Butler, Manitoba. 34-2

FOR SALE—AVERY SEPARATOR, SIZE 42-64, in good condition. Will exchange for cattle. Hughes & Co., Brandon, Man. 32-4

FOR SALE—12-25 WATERLOO-BOY KERO-sene tractor. Nearly new. H. Blackford, Colonsay, Sask. 33-2

SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER OUT-fit, 36 x 58 steel separator and 25-H.P. engine ready to thresh. Box 189, Russell, Man. 33-2

WANTED—SECOND-HAND HAY BALER. Send description and price. W. D. McGregor, Macoun, Sask.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—20-30 FLOUR CITY gasoline engine. In good working order. Write Box 124, Wadena, Sask. 34-2

SELLING—INTERNATIONAL COMBINATION eight horse-power gasoline threshing outfit, in good shape. R. Morris, Bangor, Sask.

SITUATIONS

WANTED—A GOOD LIVE SALESMAN IN Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Special list of hardy stock, thoroughly tested and recommended by the Western Experimental Stations. Fruit trees, small fruits, seed potatoes, hardy trees for wind-breaks and shelter belts; flowering shrubs, vines, roses, perennials, etc. Highest commissions paid. Exclusive territory. Handsome free outfit Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 20-0

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONAUH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 35

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones: Main 4374-5-6. 18

CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST, Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASK-atoon

HONEY

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY, FINE SAMPLE. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 34-6



*Vast Fuel Resources
in the Province
of Alberta*

COAL

ALBERTA'S GREAT NATURAL RESOURCE

During the latter months of last year the world's fuel supplies were being carefully reviewed with a view to increased production owing to the world shortage of coal.

It is remarkable, in face of this situation, that so little has been done to develop the vast fuel resources in the province of Alberta, where it is estimated that there are deposits of one thousand and sixty billion tons of coal.

Both the great classes of coal are mined in these coalfields, steam and domestic. The areas in which the steam coals are mined are the Crow's Nest Pass, Canmore, Mountain Park, and Pocahontas districts, while the domestic coals are mined in the Lethbridge, Drumheller and Edmonton districts.

It is only within recent years that any appreciable development of the coal industry has been carried on. The small extent of the development is to be regretted, not only on account of the fuel situation in general, but also that this industry is undoubtedly not only a national but even an Imperial source of power and energy, and its exploitation, in addition to being desirable as far as Western Canada is concerned, is also in the interests of the Empire as a whole—providing, as it does,

a field for the employment of a vast number of men (which, during the demobilization period, is a very considerable factor) and of considerable capital.

Alberta Coals Have Given Satisfaction

Proof of the statement is shown by the increased production from 346,649 tons in 1901 to 6,148,620 tons in 1918, while the number of men employed in 1918 was 10,209 as against 832 in 1901.

While the greater proportion of this increased output of coal has been taken in the three prairie provinces, which are, after all, only what might be termed the immediate home market, quite a considerable quantity is now being shipped into the United States for consumption there.



*Government of the
Province of Alberta
The Mines Branch*